Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 3[illegible]] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1820. [NUMBER 1553.

Advertisement.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification.

TUESDAY the 28th ultimo being a Hindoo Holiday, the Committee appointed by Government for receiving the claims of those persons, whose ground was given up for the extension of the Esplanade, will meet the last time for that purpose at the Collector's Office on Tuesday the 14th of March; when it is required of all such, who have not yet preferred their applications, to attend the said Committee at the place, and time appointed, after which date no claims will be received.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN.
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th March 1820.

શરકારી નાકર ખબર હોણે ઐસીજે મંગલવારીં તારીખ ૨૮ ફેબ્રીવારીસ હોળી પાસણ જાહ્રાલા હ્યણુન મૈદાન બાબવિલે ત્યા ન જ્યા લોકાની જમીન દિલી આહે ત્યા લોકાંચા ટાવા સમજૂન ઘ્યાવયા કરીતાં તા મિટી નેમિલી આહે તી સેંટલી ત્યા કામ ગિરી કરિતાં કલેકટરચે હાફીસાંત તારીખ ૧૪ માર્ચ મહિન્યાંત યેકચ હોઈલ ત્યાસ કોણી અદ્યાપિ અર્જ કેલા નસેલ ત્યા લોકાં હીં ક્યામિટીંત નેમલે જાગેંત વ વેળેવર હા જીર વ્હાવે ત્યા દીવસા નંતર કોણાચા ટાવા ઘેણીર નાહીં તારીખ ૩ માહે માર્ચ સન ૧૮૨૦ ઇંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

TO THE

Cape of Good Hope

AND

London,

THE Ship *John Palmer*, GODFREY SAUNDERS, *Commander*, burthen 400 Tons with a Surgeon attached, has good Accommodation for Passengers, & will sail about the 20th Instant.

Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. FORBES, & Co.

The Ship has commenced taking in Cargo.

Bombay, March 8.

Advertisement.

Ceylon Government.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the term within which proposals will be received for the purchase of rejected Cinnamon under the Government Advertisement bearing date the 7th June 1819, and which is of the following tenor—

Notice is hereby given, that until the 31st day of March 1820, proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Secretary of the Government of Ceylon for the purchase of all such Cinnamon of the produce of that Island, as may be rejected annually by the Inspectors on the part of the Hon'ble East India Company, as too coarse for the English Market, for the term of five years including 1820, and which may be computed to be from one to two hundred thousand pounds weight each year.

The person purchasing this Cinnamon, from the Ceylon Government, must give Bond to the Crown in a penalty of two Shillings Sterling per pound that the said Cinnamon shall not with the privity of the purchaser, be transported to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope.

The tenders must specify the rate of payment per pound, to be made either in Ceylon on delivery, or to the Agents of the Ceylon Government at Madras or Bengal.

By His Excellency's Command
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.
Chief Secretary. to Goverment.

—is extended to the 10th April next, but that the period for which the contract will be made is limited to three years viz. The Cinnamon ready for delivery immediately and that of the Seasons 1821 & 1822.

The other Conditions contained in the above Advertisement are to be considered as of full force, and necessary to be attended to in preparing the Tenders.

By Command of the Lieut. Governor,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.
Chief Secretary. to Government.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo 3d Feb. 1820.

Asiatic Department.

OF

The Calcutta Journal,

(PRICE 5 RUPEES PER MONTH.)

IN compliance with the repeated solicitations of those who are desirous of sending the Asiatic portion of the Journal to England, unincumbered with the European matter which it would be unnecessary to send back to that Country, these two portions are now separated from each other and the Asiatic sheets which include the general News of India Correspondence, Original communications in prose and verse Government orders Domestic Occurrences, Shipping and Commercial Notices &c. are bound up in Monthly Numbers, including also all the Engravings which relate to subjects treated of, therein, and the Indexes of the Regular Volumes.

Gentlemen in the Interior of India whether under the Presidencies of Bengal Madras or Bombay, who are desirous of embracing this opportunity of sending to their Friends at home, a complete and unbroken series of Asiatic Intelligence, may have the Numbers of the Asiatic Department of the Calcutta Journal, forwarded to the address of any one residing in London, by communicating their wishes to that effect, either to that Editor or to Messrs. BINNY & Co. at Madras, or the Proprietor's Agent Mr. RICHARDSON, Bookseller Cornhill London, and delivered free of all charges beyond the Monthly Subscription of Five Rupees. (3)

Advertisement.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by virtue of Two Writs of Fieri Facias at the suits of RANGOONATH MADOWJEE *and* SUNDERJEE BAWAJEE.

AGAINST

BALLAJEE DADAJEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Thursday the 9th day of March next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry on the premises the undermentioned property of the above named Defendant.

LOT 1st,—An Oart of two wheels called Sattarwaddey situated at Cagow Packary and in the neighbourhood of the Bhatt belonging to Bhoyjee Govindjee Patell.

LOT 2d,—An Oart of one wheel called Cusbacheywaddey ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Oart of Tatia Curlaker.

LOT 3d,—An Oart of three wheels called Cabicheywaddey ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Oart belonging to Ballajee Wissajee.

LOT 4th,—Oart of three wheels called Dhunwaddey ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Batty Ground belonging to Dewjee Gopa Gaurath.

LOT 5th,—An Oart of two wheels called Mussowdy ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Bhatt belonging to Pudmon Nunu Mattraw.

LOT 6th,—An Oart of one wheel called Dandiacheywaddey ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Bhatt of Fackia Mad Mattraw.

LOT 7th,—An Oart of one wheel called Cajoocheywaddey ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Bhatt belonging to Ballajee Wissajee.

LOT 8th,—An Oart of one wheel called Onowly ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Oart of Pandoo Coath.

LOT 9th,—A Bhatt called Balacha Bhatt ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Batty Ground belonging to Cowlia Wall Tawcoor.

LOT 10th,—An Oart of one wheel called Onowty ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Bhatt of Dama Bapoo Mattraw.

HENRY GRAY,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
17th February 1820.

[illegible] મીલકત બાલાજી દાદાજીનીછે. [illegible] ઉન મધેછે. તે વેચાશે. ત રેશપતવારને દીને. તારીખ ૯ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૦ ને. નોટીસ તે લેવા આવે*

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

This present WEDNESDAY,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

BY Order of the Administrator to the Estate and effects of the late *Mr. Joseph Arratoon*, Armenian Merchant, of Bombay, deceased,

Various Articles of Household Furniture, some Plate, and Earthen ware, Some valuable books in the Armenian and other languages. About 40 chests of Abruck, or Talc,—A quantity of Raw Silk,—Bussorah Leather and other articles,

Further particulars may be learned at the Auction-room Apollo street.

Bombay, March 8.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

This-day (Wednesday.)

CAPITAL Fowling Pieces, a single barrel Gun, by Joseph Manton, a Ditto, do. Silver Mounted, by Richards, a double Barrel Ditto, by Ditto.

Apollo House, March 8.

Sale of Horses.

THERE will be exposed for Sale at Mr. YEATES'S, on Wednesday (this day) at 12 o'clock precisely, one excellent Buggy Horse 5 years old, and six Saddle Horses, two of them with Saddles and Bridles complete.

Bombay, March 8

For Sale,

BY

Auction,

PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK

On Monday the 13th March, at the

Marine Yard,

THE Good Ketch Myra burthen 105 Tons register, but carrying 150 Tons, and now lying in the Harbour of Bombay

She was built at Allepy in the year 1818, is coppered, and well found in every respect, and now ready for Sea. She may be inspected from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, any day previous to the Sale, and a list of her Stores may be seen at the Office of *Mr. Fenwick*, Sollicitor, where any other particulars may be known, and the conditions will be communicated at the time of Sale.

At the same time will be Sold a Patent 12 Inch Europe Cable, nearly new having been but once used, also some Spars, &c. &c.

Bombay, March 8.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates,

WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC

Auction,

This present WEDNESDAY,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

A PAIR of Pictures on Canvas, subject Tiger and Lion.

One painting, the last supper.

One do. Paradise.

All from Engravings of celebrated masters; dimentions about five feet long and four feet wide, very desirable purchases for a large Room.

N. B. May be seen at the Rooms.

At the same time will be put up a stilish Curricle with a pair of Horses and new set of Harness complete.

Apollo House, March 8.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

ON Monday next the 13th Instant at their Rooms in Meadow's-Street. Sundry Effects, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, Queen's and China Ware, &c &c. the property of the late Lieut. Col. D. S. FALLON, deceased.

Bombay, March 8.

Advertisements

Ferrar & Eduljee,
Have For

Private Sale,

SIX CAMELS
WARRANTED SOUND,
Bombay, March 8.

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office
Memorandum Book
AND
Sheet Almanack,
FOR
1820.
ARE READY
For Delivery
PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *25th* FEBRUARY 1820.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the rates of pension to the Native Cavalry under this Presidency on the same scale as is granted by the Regulations to each rank of native Infantry.

The Governor in Council permits Captain Stephen Whitehill, Major of Brigade at Poona, and Brevet Captain Spiller, Major of Brigade in the Northern Division of Guzerat, to exchange situations.

Conductor Charles Fitzroy of the Ordnance department, is allowed to resign on the 29th instant and is appointed Troop Quarter Master in the Horse Artillery from the 1st of next month.

The Governor in Council sanctions the appointment made by Lieutenant Colonel Kemp, on the 28th ultimo that Captain Payne Bazar Master, take charge of the department of acting Sub Assistant Commissary with the Field Force in Kutch during the absence of Captain Ellis Sub Assistant Commissary with the Field Force assembling at Palanpore.

Mr. Philip Moraes is appointed a Sub Assistant Surgeon on the Medical establishment of this Presidency, and Mr. Cassidy appointed to act as such under date the 10th of June last, is allowed to continue to hold that rank.

26th February 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council considering it more advisable that the payment of the Military at Poorbunder should be made by the Paymaster in Kutch than in the Province of Guzerat, is pleased to transfer the payment accordingly and to direct that all Abstracts in future be sent to the Paymaster in Kutch for adjustment.

In republishing the following general order of the 24th of March 1811 regarding the responsibility attaching to Officers authorizing advances of Cash on emergent service, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it proper to call the attention of Officers to a stricter observance of its provisions to the responsibility they incur in sanctioning the issue of Money on unimportant occasions and to the necessity of furnishing when the emergency of the service may warrant the issue, of sufficient Vouchers to recover the amount.

General Orders by government dated the 24th of March 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council adverting to Article XXXV of the Regulations for Military Expenditure under this Presidency, sanctioning advances of the Public Money on Emergent service by Commanding Officers; and that Regulation having chiefly for its object, payments on Field service, instead of being applied as the letter of it nevertheless admits, as the means of procuring such advances within the limits of this Government in a time of peace; it is hereby notified, that the article in question is hereafter to be limited to the former object only, and that within the Hon'ble Company's Provinces under this Presidency no extraordinary advance of Money be made, under any other authority than that of the Governor in Council, unless under circumstances of pressing exigency the same shall receive the sanction of any Commanding Officer, who may be in the Command of a Field detachment, engaged in the repelling of invasion or the quelling of any civil commotion that may eventually occur.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM.
Sec. to Gov.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place the whole Military controul of the Poona and Kandeish divisions under the Commander in Chief exactly in the same manner as the other Troops of this establishment.

Those in the Southern Marhatta Country are likewise placed under His excellency until further Orders.

The auxillary Troops will remain as they are until further order.

His excellency the commander in chief will be pleased to instruct the Officers Commanding divisions to attend to the requisition of the Commissioner and of the local authorities heretofore.

29th February 1820.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets having reported their arrival on board the licensed Ship Mulgrave Castle on the 24 Instant, and produced certificates from the Secretary at the East India House of their appointments for this Presidency are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry
Walter John Browne,
John Peter Cumming,
Char. James Westley,
Samuel Honnell,
" John Watkins,
" Richard Carr,
" Frederick Marshall,
" George Mackintosh,
" Char. Bernard Parker,

1st March 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to accept of Captain Stevenson's resignation of the situation of Senior deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency.

2d March 1820

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms the Division orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Osborn, on the 21 of December last appointing Captain C. S. Whitehill to the charge of the Assistant Quarter Master General's Department with the Baroda subsidiary Force.

Lieutenant James Little of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The furlough to Surgeon Sick Certificate granted to Assistant Surgeon Mack on the 18th of August last is extended to a further period of three Month.

The Governor in Council confirms the appointment made by Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope of Brevet Captain Stamper to act as Sub Assistant Commissary in the Northern Division of Guzerat from the date of Captain T. Whitehill's decease; and directs him to continue in Charge of the Department during the absence of Captain Frederick.

The Governor in Council directs that the Corps of Artillery of this Establishment be denominated the Honourable Company's Bombay Regiment of Artillery.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMEN.

MR. J. B. Simson to officiate as Secretary to the Honnorable the Governor during his absence in Guzerat.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 2d Captain J. Barton, Artillery, from Seroor.

Do. 5th Lieut. Wm. Newhouse, H. M. 65th Regt. from ditto.

Do. do. Lieut. H. Wm. Hodges 17th M. N. I. from Kandeish.

Do. do. Lieut. James Briggs, 3d Regt. M. N. I. from Kandeish.

Do. 7th T. E. Baynes, 2d | 4th Regt. from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—March 2d Assistant Surgeon Wm. Gerard, Nizams Service, to Hingolie.

Do. 4th Superintending Surgeon S. Sproule, to Poonah.

Do. 5th Lieut. D. Mitchell, B. E. Regt. to England.

Do. 6th Ensign Parker, 2d | 7th Regt. to Kaira.

Do. 7th Captain H. A. Hervey, Barrack Master N. D. G. to Kaira.

MR. EDITOR,

I did myself the pleasure lately to send you a description of the ancient Fortress of Gawil ghur, and I have just found out the numerical powers of the letters. In the last line of the inscription, which is in Persian. The words برج بهرام or Bastion of Byhram, containing the date 453 of the Mahomedan Hejira in which the Fortress was built, and being deducted from the present year Hejira 1235 gives 782 the number of years, according to the Lunar calculation and will not be much more than 750 of your Solar years. Byhram may signify the planet Mars or the name of a celebrated Emperor or warrior of those days. This Fort is said to be a very desirable situation, during the hot winds which are so unpleasant in the plain, but scarcely felt on this elevated situation. The Country in the vicinity is much improved lately and the inhabitants seem quite happy under the present Government.

Yours truly,
M I R Z A.

Candeish, 16th February 1820.

MR. EDITOR,

I should feel highly obliged if by inserting in your truly valuable Paper the following questions some of your more experienced Military readers would be induced to afford the information solicited.

1st.—Whether Sentries calling out "All's Well," every half hour or hour during the night in Garrisons and more particularly in Camps is not a highly irregular and improper practice.

2nd.—Whether confining Soldiers, Seapoys or Camp followers, who may be guilty of a breach of orders, or in any way misbehaved and have to answer for their offence before a Line Court Martial in the Quarter guards of Corps and giving Jurisdiction over those guards to a Public Staff Officer is not an undue and unauthorized interference with Commanding Officers of Battalions.

I beg to be understood in proposing the latter question not to allude to the propriety of confining a Culprit in *any guard* as a *temporary measure* but conceiving a Quarter Guard to be strictly for the preservation of order and discipline as well as security to the lines of a Corps and as such in all ordinary cases to be solely and entirely under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Battalion, & that to take away or infringe upon his right is a power vested in the Government alone.

As I have lately heard much discussion on these topics and am a young man anxious to form correct ideas of military duty at as early a period of my service as I possibly can, I trust you will bestow a corner of your Paper for the insertion of this letter, which will no doubt have the wishes complied with of.

Your very obdt. servant,
A GRIFFIN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We request Horatio to be more explicit; of the language of reproach we have a very mean opinion, and am certain it can have no good effect, and we have not much inclination to fight over again the long jarrings of York and Lancaster.

L. is under consideration.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 8th MARCH, 1820.

We are again indebted to our Madras friends for our latest European intelligence, nor can we with any degree of certainty calculate on receiving much later for some time to come, the arrival of the Sherburn in Bengal may be daily expected and as we know of no ship destined to this quarter that would sail, in November we have no hopes of superceding them; last year we had none of the details of November until April; the papers that have reached us by way of Madras, speak of no new causes of disturbances in the Mother Country but meetings are held, and petitions daily presented, praying for enquiries in to the Manchester proceedings; the trials are proceeding, in the mean time, and that of Hunt is about to commence. Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 23d November. 3 per cent, consols were at 67⅛ on the 6th instant, and commerce generally speaking was daily improving and we are in great hopes that discontent will fly with its revival, and we trust that the adoption of proper measures will disarm the violent, win the affections of the moderate, and allay the passions of the multitude, and that our noble constitution will be preserved inviolate.

H. M. Ship Leander Captain C. Richardson C. B. was preparing for India on the 8th Nov.

Sir T. Munro, the new Governor of Madras is stated to have taken his passage on the Coutts Captain Marjoribanks bound to this place.

The Honrable the Governor left the presidency on Friday morning on a tour to Guzerat.

The Angelica, conveyed provisions for the Garrison of Ras el Khyma but we understand the remainder of the troops and the principal transports may be expected, here about the 25th of the present month.

The Sessions met on Monday last, according to appointment but were further adjourned to this day week the 15th instant.

We learn from a friend lately returned from the Eastward that some disturbance had taken place very recently at Rhio, that the inhabitants, were up in arms and that the total expulsion of the Dutch would most likely soon take place; this is explained by the following paragraph taken from the Calcutta Journal.

Singapore.—The Dutch have had a quarrel with the Buggeses at Rhio, which at present is not settled; and we suppose that this will be the cause of much bloodshed. The Buggeses Chief was married there some days ago, and according to custom, guns were fired by the Buggeses the occasion. The Dutch sent to enquire the reason of their firing without asking permission. The Chief sent his brother, Rajah Gangee, to explain, when the Dutch attempted to secure him. He thinking they were about to send him to Malacca to the dungeons (an instance of the kind being fresh on his memory) drew his Kriss, as did his followers; however Rajah Gangee and two of his men were dispatched, but not before they had killed two Dutchmen.

Things remain here in *statu quo.* There is a report, but not from very creditable authority, that the night before last, the Buggeses *munga mocked,* (or run a muck) and murdered a number of the Europeans who had no time to use fire-arms, or prepare for their defence. *January 5.*

We find the Inquest on John Lees, not yet finished, this unfortunate man lost his life on the 16th August at Manchester and on the 6th of November, the proceedings had not closed.

The Madras papers that have come to hand are full of the trial of Mr. Carlile, for a blasphemous libel upon the Christian religion and the Holy Scriptures; as on the trial of Mr. Hone, we lament that this prosecution ever took place, we should place more confidence in our countrymen, than to suppose that such trash would meet with one serious supporter, No; Mr. Carlile would like his precursor Tom Paine, have been consigned to that oblivion, to that obloquy he so well, so richly deserves.

We are most happy to find however that he has been found guilty but as there are other charges, sentence was not pronounced.

At a meeting of the Court in Leaden hall-street, the following Ships were thus timed.

Thomas Coutts, for Bombay and China, to be afloat Oct. 19 to sail to Gravesend Nov. 8, to stay there 30 days and to be in the Downs Dec. 8.

London, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, and China: to be afloat Nov. 2, to sail to Gravesend Nov. 17, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Dec. 23.

Earl of Balcarras, Warren Hastings, and Thames, for Bombay and China: to be afloat Nov. 2, to sail to Gravesend Nov. 17, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Dec. 23.

Asia, Astell, and Castle Huntly, for Bengal and China; to be afloat Nov. 17, to sail to Gravesend Dec. 4, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs, Jan. 6, 1820.

Canning, and Lady Melville, for St. Helena, Bombay and China; to be afloat Dec. 17, to sail to Gravesend Dec. 31, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Feb. 5.

Prince Regent, and Duke of York, for Madras and China; Orwell, and Marquess of Huntly, for Bombay and China; to be afloat Dec. 31, to sail to Gravesend Jan. 15 to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Feb. 20.

Buckinganshire, *Scaleby Castle, Dunira, Princess Amelia, General Hewitt, and Marchioness of Ely, for China direct; to be afloat Feb. 28, to sail to Gravesend March 14, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs April 19.

On the 14th of October the Winchelsea - - - 1091 Tons.
Dorsetshire, - 1260
and the
Lady Campbell, - 634
Were taken up for one voyage in the company's service in addition to those already engaged.

We redeem our pledge of giving some account of the Feast of Hulee; our readers will however observe that its origin is lost in obscurity and what we have to relate are mere Fables, the first of which is extracted from the Purana, Bawis sotra, in the section Falgoon.

Hulee was the sister of a (Rakas) Ogre called Nèkole and was named Kall rattree, she continued under his care until she had attained the proper age for marrying, when she said to herself I will now choose one of the most accomplished princes of the age for my husband, she then assumed a pleasing form and went to the palace of the Rajahsoor Pudma, where her appearance produced, a most lively sensation the whole court of the Rajah as well as himself became enamoured of her charms; in the mean time, some person had carried the news of her arrival at the court of the Rajah to two Ogres of the name of Nund and Oopunundock who immediately made there appearance in the Rajabs Durbar and no sooner had they set eyes on her then they became her admirers, and a violent quarrel ensued between them, they fought and were both killed. The Rajah on this said, this is a disgracefull business, and turning to Veer Naick, one of his Sirdars, he ordered that she should be dismissed, from his Court; she did not however tamely submit to this, but assuming her own ferocious form, she fought with and slew the Sirdar. The Rajah on seeing what had befel Veer Naick, soothed her with flattering speeches and she departed voluntary from his territories, and went strait to the domains of Parvatee, and devoted herself for a thousand years, at the end of which, Parvatee appeared to her and demanded what she was in want of, she replied I want dominion over all the male part of the creation, Parvatee granted it and dismissed her and she proceeded to the Court of Indra; having assumed a most pleasing form, she proposed that Indra should take her for his Consort, Indra replied you are a Rakas I know, and not fit for my associate, she immediately seized on him and carried him to her own abode, where she confined him, and again took to her wanderings; having assumed the shape of Indra's wife Indranee, she repaired to the Court of Brispatee (Jupiter) and proposed to the King of the Gods, that he should take her to wife, Brispatee wondered that Indra's wife should make such a proposal, but soon discovering the cheat ordered her to be turned out and reproached with the vilest epithets, this affected her to such a degree, that she stood motionless, and Brispatee enquired of [illegible]ere Indra was? she replied he is a prisoner in your house, why is he there confined? she said, he would not comply with my wishes, therefore I confined him. Brispatee then asked her what do you want of him, how would you be pleased, she replied, I shall be pacified if in future, five days before Falgoon Sood Poonam, (*ie*) five days before the full moon in the month Falgoon, corresponding in general with the end of February or middle of March,) the whole world shall daub them-

* We understand that the Scaleby Castle, in to come to Bombay for the purpose of being docked and we are credibly informed that a set of masts, are actually prepared for her.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

selves over with red paint or powder, and perform all manner of tricks, and that on Falgoon [illegible] they shall in commemoration of [illegible] faulty [illegible] duct, dig a hole on the public road, [illegible] in put a tree, the Erindee (Castor oil tree) with its roots and branches and piling up wood and cow dung round it, and burning and throwing the red powder called Gulal and after reciting some prayers, to my [illegible] setting fire to it, and finally using reproachful epithets, and vile abuse, as ordered by Brispatee, without fear or shame; the day after, the ashes of the Pile are to be thrown about without respect to persons, and if all those ceremonies are duly observed, then only shall I be released, as on this condition only, I relieved Indra, who gave me the name of Hulee.

The Mahomedans relate the following Fable. Hulee was a Hindoo Princess (Daughter of (Nimroze) Nimrod. *See Koran*, who having become enamoured with (Abrahim Kalil) Abraham the Father of Isaac, was converted to the true faith, on which her friends enraged decreed that she was to be burnt alive, a funeral pile was in consequence erected, & she was enclosed in it: after it was set on fire, she was observed to be sitting in the interior of the pile with the utmost composure, and the fire formed round her the most beautiful Trees and Gardens, without hurting her; the falling in of the pile, however, removed her from the sight of the wondering spectators, & ever since this feast is held in commemoration. See Koran Chapter 21st entitled the Prophets.

The scene of this is placed near the City of Orfah, not far from Mousul.

Another Mahomedan Fable says that the pile was built round Abraham, and that the Princess threw herself in with him, that they sat in the middle as if in a garden, and that when the pile was burnt down they rose up and disappeared, that the Spectators began to lament & accuse themselves of cruelty, and in commemoration, now yearly, after they have burnt the pile, cover themselves with ashes and dirt, and lament the fate of Hulee.

What follows, is related in some work, the name of which is not recollected.

On the 14th Day, The Hindoos erect a pile into which they cast a drawing of Kama which is performed by some attendant Bramin. a figure of Rhedeo, a consort of Chrishna, is also made at the same time, but is presented by the Bramin; during the 15 days which this festival lasts. women * are insulted when met in the streets, indeed every modest woman keeps within doors, they sprinkle their cloaths with the juice of the Parung Flower which stains them of a deep orange colour; on the fifteenth day they throw dust and dirt of all kinds, which concludes the feast.

* The Lingumites particularly, even a son will reproach his mother, or a man his wife with the apostacy of Hulee.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer Antelope returned from her station off the coast of Kutch on Friday last.

The Fleet for Mocha is now collecting at Surat; they will be as usual convoyed by one of the Honorable Company's Cruizers; but the native trade from Crotchey and Mandavie, being now relieved from all apprehension of pirates purpose proceeding [illegible]

The New Ship Royal Charlotte, built at Cochin entered the harbour on Sunday last.

The Brig Countess of Loudon, was sold by public auction in the Marine-Yard on Monday, for 14,600 rupees.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 3d The H. C. Cruizer Antelope, Lieutenant Thomas Tanner, from a Cruize on the Coast of Seind and Kutch.

Do. do. Armed Pattamar Durria Dowlet, Syrang Shack Husson, from Dit o Ditto.

Do do. ditto Musquitoe, Syrang Bahadoor, from Ditto Ditto.

Do. 4th New Ship Royal Charlotte, Robert Burrell, from Allepy 10th February.

Do. 7th Ship Sophia, J. A. Edwin, from Bussorah the 27th January, and Muscat, no News.

Do. do. Portuguese Ship Angelica, from Macao 23d December and Goa 25th Feb.

PASSENGERS.

Per Royal Charlotte.—Mr. W. Marsh, Charles Bonk, [illegible] Gimms, W. and Samuel. Miles.

DEPARTURES.—February 29th Portuguese Brig Santo Antonio, Commander A. F. dos Remedios, to Demaun.

March 5th Ship Carmarthen, Captain James Ross, to Cape and England.

Ditto 7th Ship Angelica, Thomas Crawford, to Ras el khyma.

PASSENGERS.

By St. Antonio.—The Governor of Demaun and his family.

By Carmarthen.—Mrs. Frith, Lieutenant Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell & Child, Captain Gordon, Lieut. [illegible], Little, Capt. Donaldson, Mr. Brown, Mr. Fenwick, Masters Boyce, Davis, Trueman, Dutton, Pearson, Miss Aiken, Capt. Pearson, Captain Beckcut, Miss Wilson, Miss Russel,

By Angelica.—Mrs. Crawford.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Ship Rehmanee, for do.
Ship Biramgore, for China.
Ship Sophie, for France.
Ship John Palmer, for London.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Nautilus, Margaret and Frances, Antelope.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Kusrovie, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Sulimany, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Cumbrian, Ketch Biramgore, Ann, Prime Brig, Lovely Tish, Grab Bombay Merchant, Royal Charlotte, Countess of Loudon, Sophia.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Cambridge.

FREE TRADERS.

John Palmer, Orpheus, Mulgrave castle.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Trial, Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caçadore, Caroline, Angelica.

ARABS.

Rehmanee, Howlee Luxmee.

MADRAS.

Catherine, Dotterel, Brigs.

PINANG.

Ganges, Brig.

FRENCH.

Sophie.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

FEBRUARY 6.—American Ship Galatia, S. Towne, from Leghorn 20th September.

Do. 7. Ship Fame, W. Eastgate, from China 22d Nov. Sincapore, Malacca and Penang 9th December.

Do. Ship William Petrie, J. W. E. Taylor, from Bussorah 22d Sept. Bushire and Muscat 16th November.

Do. 8. H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, Lieut. J. Crawford from Macao, 31st December.

Do. Ship Bussorah Merchant, H. Humphreys, from Persian Gulph 14th Oct. Bombay and Columbo 31st December.

Do. 9. Ship Mercury, Nicholas Litchfield Jordon, from Batavia 26th Nov. Mintou 9th Dec. and Mallacca 12th January.

Do. Brig Tweed, T. Jackson, from Samarang, 21st December.

Do. 10. Ship Admiral Drury, W. Rogers, from Musulipatam 2d January.

Do. 12. Portuguese Ship Andromeda, J. Almeida, from Macao 4th Jan. and Penang 26th ditto.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 7. The Auspicious.
Do The Pilot.
Do. 8. The Confianca, (P. Brig.)
Do. 10. The Barretto Junior, (P.)
Do. The Galatia, (American,) and
Do. The Daphne, at Cooly Bazar.

PASSENGERS.

Per Fame From Sincapoor.—Lieutenant Henderson.

From Penang.—Mrs. Phipps and Children, Mrs. Coombs, Major Coombs, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Carvallio.

Per William Petrie, From Cochin.—Lieut. J. C. Stedman, 11th Chicacole Light Inf. Lieut. R. A. Stedman, 7th B. Cav. and Lieut. Auriol, 17th I. D.

From Viz agapatam.—Captain A. French Brigade Major, and Capt. Bennet, 15th N. I.

Per Bussorah Merchant, From Colombo.—Captain W. Blake, Captain J. Wallis. Lieut W. Davidson, T. Polwhele, Assistant Surgeon Isaac de Jaucourt, and 312 Troops and Followers of the 1st Ceylon Vol Batt.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

New Ship Seaflower. W. Spiers, for Port Jackson, and Ship Rochester, Capt. D. Sutton, for London, in two or three days,

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

FEBRUARY 8.—Ship Asia, W. P. Fulcher, for Bombay.

Do. H. C. Chartered Ship Fame, Capt. S. Remmington, for London, via. St. Helena and Cape.

Do. Ship Britton, L. Brodie, for London.

Do. Ship Mellish, H. Beecher, for London.

Do. 9 Ship Mary, B. Brown, for Bencoolen, Batavia and London.

Do. Ship Asia Felix, M. Bradshaw, for Bombay.

D. 10. Brig Endeavour, W. Semple, for Trincomalie.

Do. 11. Ship Friendship, G. Wise, for Bencoolen.

PROGRESS OF VESS[illegible]

At the following Stations on the 1[illegible]

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains.—The Princess Charlotte, to sail for Liverpool, in 2 or 3 days.

Coming to town,—The Bussorah Merchant.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—The H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville, and Portuguese Ship Rozalia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 16, Brig Fairy, Currie Naido, from Cuddalore 14th February.

Do. Ship Henry Porcher, F. Phillips, from London 27th October 1819:

Do. Ship Lady Barlow, Wm. Clarke, from Aleppie 24th Jan. Passengers: Major Macleod, Mrs. Macleod, Captain Cazalet.

Do. 18, Ship Travencore, J. Boog, from Cochin 26th January.

Do. 19, Ship Rockingham, G. Waugh, from London 12th Sept. 1819, and Cape 5th January 1820.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 17, Brig Fairy, Currie Naido, for Negapatam and Cuddalore.

Do. Brig Emile, (F.) F. Gauntin, for Coringa.

Do. 19, Ship Agincourt, Thomas Foreman, for Calcutta.

Do. 20, Ship Harriet. E. Studd, for do.

Do. Ship Lady Barlow, W. Clarke, for do.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Sunday the 5th March, at his Bungalow on the Esplanade, the Lady of J. D. DeVetre, Esq. Collector of Bombay and Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Chowke, near Malwan on the 18th ultimo, Quarter Master Sergeant Luke Keenan of the 2d Batt. 2d Regt. Bombay N. I. leaving a European widow and two female orphans to mourn their loss.

In Camp at Jowr on the 18th ultimo Captain Charle Maistre of the 1st Batt. 8th Regt. N I.

March 6th Edward John Bowen, aged 4 years, and 3 Month, Son of Captain John Bowen, Royal Navy.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 31st January, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Joseph Parson, Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart. Member of the Supreme Council, to Mrs. Louisa Ann Stewart.

At Bellary, on the 3d ultimo, Garrison Serjeant Major John Harrison, to Miss Sarah Maria Ross.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Captain W. Swinton of a Daughter.

On the 28th ultimo, Mrs. J. Sumner, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of the Revd. H. L. Williams, Chaplain of Cawnpore, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. W. P. Wattell, of a Son.

At Malacca, on the 16th November, Mrs. Medhurst, Wife of the Revd. W. H. Medhurst, Missionary of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Chinsurah, on the 2d instant, Mr. Robert Starling, aged 38 years.

At Sylhet on the 15th ultimo, Mr. George Adie, aged 26 years, late assistant in the Secret and Political Departments, his premature death is sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 10th of February, in the Church at Cannanore, by the Rev. J. Dunsterville, Mr. James Hazelwood, to Miss Isabella Margaret, daughter of James Wyse. Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 23d Instant, the Lady of George Stratton, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Hugh Spottiswoode Esq. of a daughter.

At Masulipatam, on the 22d January, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Jones of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Stephern Lazar, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Chimuljee a village situated on the North Bank of the Kistna about 16 miles N. E. of Bagrecottah, on the 10th Instant, R. B. Shepherd, Esq. of the Medical Establishment, and lately attached to the Principal Collector and Political Agent in the Southern Mahrattah Country.

At Coimbatore, on the 8th Instant, William Colin Gordon, Esq. of the Civil Service.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—Aug. 2. Charles Waite, Esq. M. D. to Mrs. Kendrick, of Woodford, widow of the late Edward Kendrick, Esq.

12. Lieut. Col. Cowper, of the Bombay Engineers, to Lydia, eldest daughter of Dr. Richard Reece.

16. Alexander Harley, Esq. late of the Medical Establishment, Bengal, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Hyslop, Esq. Surgeon, Doctor's Commons.

19. At Hastings, T. W. Leech, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Naval Service, to Miss Selina Charlotte, second daughter of William Toosey, Esq. of Bencoolen.

—. Mr. Fielding, of Newman street, London, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Walton, of Ardwick, near Manchester.

24. At Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. Fellowes, R. N. and C. B. to Miss Humphrys, daughter of the late Colonel Isaac Humphrys, Military Secretary in Bengal.

28. At Old Windsor, Robt. Jas Harrison, Esq. of the Royal Horse Guards (blue), to Lucy, fourth daughter of the late Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. Governor of Bombay.

Capt. K. White, R. N. to Miss Elizabeth Neeld, of Norfolk-street.

The Hon. Fred. S. N. Douglas, only son of Lord Glenbervie, to Miss H. Wrightson, of Cusworth, Yorkshire.

Chas. Drummond, jun. esq. to the Hon. Mary D. Eden, sister of Lord Auckland.

Sir H. R. Calder, bart. to Lady Frances Selina Perry, daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

Lieut.-Col. Steele, of the Coldstream Guards, to Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Manchester.

BIRTHS.—Aug. 4, At her father's, at Kingthrope Hall, near Pickering, in Yorkshire, Mrs. Conyers Hudson, of a daughter.

8. In Upper Cadogan Place, the lady of Charles Grant, Esq. of a daughter.

15. The lady of Joseph Dart, Esq. of a son.

Madras.

We are happy to announce the arrival of the Ship Henry Porcher, Capt. Phillips from England 27th October.

LIST OF PASSENGERS:

Mrs. Gabb, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Laidler, Mrs. Forbes, Miss M. Powell, Miss Christiana, Miss C. Christiana, Captain J. Gabb, N. I. Captain G. Blair, 18th N. I. Captain J. Ray, Captain Mr. Henry Kyd, Mr, Adams, Mr. Laidlor, and Mr. Forbes, Missionaries; Mr. Smith, Mr. Murray, Messers. Alex. Corrie, Andw. Robertson, B. Wood, J. C. Daires, J. Montgomerie, A. Kent, W. Rose, and Arnaud, Cadets.

This Ship spoke the Snerburn, Captain Beech from Liverpool the 12th November, in lat 11° 10' S. long. 90. East.

The following Ships had left England for India. For Calcutta: Victoria, Driver, 23d Sep. from Deal.—John Tobin, Kennan, 28th do. from Liverpool.—Sherburne, Beech, 12th November.

And the following for Madras and Bengal are advertised to leave England.

Norfolk Lubey, to leave Gravesend about the 12th November.

George Horne, Telfer.—Bulmer, Barclay.—Thalia, Herbert, about the 9th November.

Ajax, Clark,—to sail 10th December with liberty to touch at Madeira and the Cape.

Margaret, Allen, for Ceylon, Madras and Bengal.

The following Ships had arrived in England from this Country

Thetis, on the 9th Sept.—Cornwall, 21st.—Brilliant, 28th.—Belle Alliance, 30th.—Waterloo, 2d October.—East Indian, 2d do.—Ajax, 6th do.—Sesostris, 8th do.—Mangles, 14th do.—Golconda, do.—Jane, 20th do.—Partridge ditto.

"The Prince Regent has directed letters patent to be issued for granting the dignity of a Baronet to Lieut. Colonel Alexander Allen, of the Honorable Company's Service.

[*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 19th,*

English Extracts.

PRICE OF STOCKS,—NOVEMBER 6, 1819.

Bank Stock——	India Stock 207
5 per Cent. Red. 66¾¼	India Bonds 48 pm.
3 per Ct. Cons. 67⅛⅝½	EX. Bills, 12 dis.
3½ per Ct. 74⅞¼	Long. Ann.
3 per Ct. 83¼ 84¼	Omnium 2⅝ dis,
4 per Ct. 103¾	Cons. for Ac. 67⅞¼¼

Courier, 8th November.

The Ship Alfred arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday the 6th instant having reached St. Helena on the 24th August from India and left that Island again the 31st of the same month.

Mr. Stokoe Surgeon of the Conqueror was under trial by a Court Martial for having contrary to orders, during has attendance on Buonaparte given written Bulletins of the Ex-Emperor's state of health, and on several other charges preferred against him by the Lords of the Admiralty, relative to his conduct during his attendance on Buonaparte.

THE COURIER,—Nov. 6, 1819.

We are happy to state, that the letters received in the City this morning from Manchester and Liverpool, continue to give favourable accounts of the improvement which is taking place in those quarters.

In addition, also, to this gratifying intelligance we can add, that a corresponding improvement is perceptible in the metropolis, particularly in the sugar trade. Within the last two days, above five thousand hogsheads of sugar have been sold. We are afraid the Radicals will sweeten their tea and gin and water. There still exists great briskness in the demand. The quantity sold, far exceeds any purchases, in a similar period, within the last two years.

PRAGUE, OCT. 19.

"We anounce with deep affliction, the intelligence, that His Highness Field Marshal Prince de Schwarzenburg is very dangerously ill at his country seat at Worlick. The rumour of his death was even circulated; but happily it is not confirmed.

Thursday an experiment took place at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, of a new method of placing sights on the guns and carronades used on board ships of war, thereby affording a greater facility in pointing those weapons. The invention is that of Gen. Sir William Congreve, and, it is said, is very superior to any thing that has hitherto been produced. Admiral Sir C. Rowley, Sir H. Blackwood, the Hon. Captain Spencer, and several other distinguished military and naval officers were present

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Campbell Esq. one of the Masters in the Court of Chancery, to be Accountant-General of that Court, in the room of Nicholas Smith, deceased. This appointment is the best refutation of the report that his Lordship had conferred the Accountant-General-ship on his son. It is supposed that E. Dowdeswell, Esq. M. P. for Tewkesbury, will be the new Master, in the room of Mr. Campbell.—Morning paper,

Original Poetry.

A true Interpretation of Jungle Eloquence,
BY A. CAMEL

GRUNTGAILY'S WARNING!

CAPROMANTIS——GRUNTGAILY,

SCENE,—A ravine in the Rasah-bosah Hill.
TIME,—*An hour before day-light.*

CAPROMANTIS.

Rash Pig of the Sounder! take heed of the morn,
When the Hunters shall rouse thee with clamour and horn!
For a scene of dismay haunts my sleepy wall-eye,
And my best of the (2) singlers are chased from our sty:
They sally, they run, for their lives, for their bacon;
'Od rat all the riders by whom they're o'ertaken:
The high-minded * * * * * * * * * * heads the wild train,
And lots of poor porkers lie stiff on the plain.—
But mark! thro' the spattering burst of the chace,
What Boar to the mountain-top urges his pace?
'Tis the form of Gruntgaily, whose parent shall peep,
From the edge of the Jungle then back shall he creep.
No son comes at Evening. He squeaks in despair.
Oh! where is Gruntgaily? and Echo says "where"
Roar Rasah! to lose such a beautiful Boar!
Roar Bosah! but Hunters will heed not thy roar!
For a merciless Spear on Chinchoosee shall shine,
(1) Chinchoosee! that reeks with the life-blood of Swine!

GRUNTGAILY.

Pooh! grunt to thy *next* litter! sire of our sty!
Or if the dim shades of slain piglings float nigh,
Plunge, Dady: thy grey-grizzled head in the mud
Of yon slough, to protect thee from visions of blood!

CAPROMANTIS.

Ha! grinn'st thou Gruntgaily? am I to be joked?
Dull Beast of our Jungle, thy Rump shall be smoked!
Say, dashed the swift antelope wantonly forth,
From his lair on the hill-top the bed of his birth,
Lo! the speed of the wild wolf out-footing, he sped,
Nor e'en that a wild-flow'r bent as he fled;
But back let him turn for the hunter's in sight!
To the Hills let him bend back his arrowy flight!
Why dash from yon precipice bold and secure
Those Riders, like hawks swooping down at the lure?
Tho' freed from the wild wolf yet breathless and tired,
He is caught, he is spear'd he hath groan'd and expired!

GRUNTGAILY.

Pig-propliet! be easy! I must have a run,
I can leap every Nullah *they* dare not cross one!
I have speed for the plain I have wind for the hill
I have got lots of bottom and "go it" I will!!
Then welcome be * * * * * * * * * * * 's spear to the chase!
Let him poke at my ribs till he's black in the face!
But woe to his horse's legs, woe to his own,
If Gruntgaily should charge if his toe he should bone!
Tho' the Ticken-clad riders our traces pursue,
The Bristlers, the Union, the Claret lads too,
All pushing, all hooting D—l help the whole crew,

CAPROMANTIS.

Gruntgaily, Gruntgaily, this bragging won't do!
For tho' I may plunge my grey head in yon slough,
Yet mud will not cover my *tale* (3) you'll allow
I tell thee Chinchoosee's high hills shall reply
To the hunters' wild shout to their maddening cry,
Arous'd by the clamour the sounders are seen:
Behold! where they dash from the thorny ravine;
The riders are after them, Lord! how they spin!
Open quick, ye wide Nullahs and let them pass in!
They are spear'd! theres their blood now ye savages suck it!!
Sweet Piglings adieu! there, they've all kick'd the bucket!!
But where is Gruntgaily? my pet of the litter
When the Moon and the stars are beginning to glitter?
Say, seeks he his jungle-bed famished and worn
All wearied in limb his hoofs bleeding and torn?
Ah no! far a warmer abode he has got,
His flesh's at the fire and his head's in the pot!!
The murderers are gorging!! I'm sick at the sight!
Ev'ry hair of his head's gone!! my eye! what a fright!
From his legs they have sever'd his delicate paws,
And a bright yellow lime have they cramm'd in his jaws.
But the plates shall be smash'd that are crouding around,
And each slice 'ere they taste it, shall fall to the ground,
And his flesh shall cause bristles to grow I know where—

GRUNTGAILY.

Away! Moon-ey'd groper! what a humbug you are!
Gruntgaily, all needless of bugle or threat,
On the rock-cover'd mountains his grinders shall whet,
Shall feast upon sugar-cane wallow in mud,
Shall bask in the jungle or bathe in the flood,
As fearless lie down, as he fearless arose,
Or bury his tusks in the guts of his foes!!!

(1) A range of hills about five miles from the villages of Rasah and Bosah,

(2) From the French "Sanglier" a Boar of 4 years old, or when he has left the sounder, is so called.

(3) This is not the first pun from a Bore!

Whether Gruntgaily fell a sacrifice to his Rashness, (like the hero whose *warning* was given in *similar* language,) or still "feeds in his old frank," we know not, for when this pathetic dispatch came away, the hunters had not shaken off "Dreams of the Chace to share the actual joy" but the Bugler had just got ready (to quote the emphatic words of a Deckannee dealer in rhyme and a dab at a distich) "to sound the dread slogan of Death to the Boars' and so, Mr. Editor if this communication appear in your next you shall have his catastrophe, as soon as it shall be sent us, according to promise by a "Suckling." Nota Bene no connection of Sir John's!

Z. Y.

A Ministerial Evening Paper has published the following letter, dated Paris, Sept. 29:—

"Whatever may be the result of the rumours widely circulated, and generally accredited, in the political circles of the capital, they have lately acquired so much consistence, that I lose no time in transmitting them to you. The late Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, levying on his population of 40 millions of inha- man in 250, produces an in- his army of 160,000 soldiers, so whole mass of his dispesable force may be justly calculated at 600,000 men. Great military preparations are observed throughout the whole of Germany; the regiments are receiving their full compliment, and the fortresses of Gallacia are being armed with all promptitude. Austria, should it be thought necessary, will be able to open the campaign in the early months of spring.—The King of Bavaria has not made any public declaration, but no doubt is entertained that the secret negociations of this Court are in unison with its family alliances. The King of Wurtemburg quitted Stutgard yesterday to concert with the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw, in whose views he entirely acquiesces. The other German Princes are waiting the impulsion of England, which is believed to be closely united with the Cabinet of Versailes in the measures which it may be judged right to adopt. The German Liberals propagate reports that the Emperor of Russia, on his arrival in Warsaw, proposes to unite to the kingdom of Poland the Palatinates which were separated from it at the first and second division, to recal the Russian, garrisons, to abolish corporal punishments, especially the use of the stick in the army, to reduce the taxes and to remove some of the principal Functionaries, who (according to the Liberals), have incurred the hatred of the nation by acting with a vigor beyond the law, and beyond their instructions.

"The French Parliament will certainly meet in the first day of November. The law for the impartial nomination of the Jury, which has been for a long time occupying the attention of the Minister of Justice, will be proposed without delay. The budget will be immediately taken into consideration, and the Ministry necessitated to demand a supplement three months of impositions provisionally on the basis of the ancient budget."

THE TIMES,—OCTOBER 11, 1819.

A strong rumour is in circulation, that Parliament is to assemble about the middle of November for the despatch of business. The truth is, that from the moment when disturbances occurred in the northern districts, people began to look to the assembling of Parliament as a not improbable course, and from general conjectures the report may perhaps have sprung. Of the intentions of Ministers we know nothing; but before we should either approve or disapprove, wholly, summoning the two Houses, we should wish to know the measures which are to be proposed to their consideration. If these are such as may meet with the general approbation, we presume it might be desirable to call Parliament together as soon as convenient. It will be observed, that the Radical Reformers affect to abuse the Representatives of the people, and to assert that the nation places no confidence in their wisdom. This is, no doubt, untrue; but yet it might be thought to acquire some sanction from the conduct of Ministers themselves, if they omitted to assemble Parliament at a time when the state of the nation seemed to demand the interference of its wisdom.

Major General Sir T. Bradford, K. C. B. has taken the command of the forces in Scotland, to which he was recently appointed, and Sir Edward Paget has assumed the command of the Garrison of Dublin, instead of Lord Forbes.

OCTOBER 16, 1819.

After *Carlile's* business was disposed of, Mr. Orator *Hunt* made his appearance; and displayed some of those estimable qualities (vulgarly called impudence and bullying) which first attracted the notice, and at last extorted the eulogiums, of the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*,—Like all Radicals, he merely wished that he should be allowed to do as he pleased, but, as the Lord Chief Justice did not seem so sensible as himself of his right to this privilege, he went away in great dudgeon, proclaiming that he had experienced a "rank denial of justice." God forbid this should be the case much longer! [*Courier.*

Longford Election.—This Election teminated on the 19th instant, Mr. White having declined any further contest. The numbers were—

For Sir G. R. Fetherston, Bart. . . .	618
Luke White, Esq.	371
Majority for the former	247

Manchester Oct. 20.—I am sorry to inform you, the Radicals intend to call another Meeting here on the 1st of Nov. They are actively procuring signatures to a Requisition. They will meet no more at St. Peter's field, but on the waste ground near St. George's Church. This is on the northeast side of the town, a little beyond the Newcross, and close to the roads leading to Oldham, Middleton, Royton, Saddleworth, &c. from whence the swarms came on the 16th August.

The nuptials of her Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduchess Caroline, of Austria, with the Price Royal of Saxony, was celebrated by his Imperial and Royal Highness and Eminence the Archduke, Cardinal Archbishop of Olmutz, in the presence of the whole Court, with unusual pomp.

The late Sir Felton Hervey, who was interred on Sunday last, in the family vault at Egham, was Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, and Colonel of the 14th Dragoons.

These Papers confirm the account in our private letter yesterday, of the death of Captain Pellew, in a duel with Lieut. Walsh.

It is with deep feelings of regret we record the death of Edward Pellew, Esq. only Son of Admiral Sir Israel Pellew, Bart. of Plymouth, and nephew of Lord Exmouth.

Lady Dacre.—Gertude Brand, Baroness Dacre, died on Saturday evening at her house at Wimbledon.

The contest for the high office of Chief Magistrate of the City of London has terminated as every well constituted mind must have hoped and wished that it would terminate, in placing Mr. Alderman Bridges not merely at the head of the poll, but at the head of the poll with a *Majority of a Thousand.*

Peter Moore, Esq. M. P. for Coventry, is the purchaser of the Royalty Theatre, of which Mr. Rae is to be the Manager.

A letter, dated Norwich, Oct. 8, says—"Such is the demand for our manufactures, that there is a good prospect of the numerous population at present employed being supplied with work through the winter. Such large orders have, indeed, lately been received in Norwich for bombazenes of all colours, that hands begin to be wanted to execute them within the limited time".

OCTOBER 15, 1819.

The first trial of *Carlile* terminated yesterday, in a verdict of *Guilty*; and never, assuredly, has a verdict been given in a British Court of Justice, more according with the best feelings of British hearts.

On Wednesday, arrived at Portsmouth the Mangles, with the 25th Light Dragoons on board, from Madras, to be disbanded.

"BISHOP WEARMOUTH, OCT. 16.

"The sailors of this port have stopped for wages. They at present ask more than we can afford to give but a compromise I have no doubt will take place.

"PARIS, OCT. 16.

"The Princess of Wales, under the title of Countess d'Oldi, arrived yesterday (Friday) in Paris, from Lyons—*Le Constitutionnel.*

"The Princes of Wales (Countes Oldi) arrived at Lyons during the night of the 11th instant, with a suite of eight persons. On the 13th she was present at a dramatic representation. Her Royal Highness is on her route to England: she travels *incognitos.—Journal de Paris.*

"Some Journals, and among them the *Moniteur* announce the arrival of the Princess of Wales, up to this moment there is no knowledge of her arrival at the English Ambassadors, the seat of Government, or at any of the great hotels where English personages of distinction reside.—*La Quotidienne,* Saturday.

Earl March, now Duke of Richmond, arrived in town on Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, from his seat, Malcolm, Sussex. His Grace remained in town about an hour, and set off for the Marquis Cornwallis's seat Suffolk.

THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

An official dispatch from Charles Cambridge, Esq. addressed to Earl Bathurst contains the following melancholy detail of particulars attendant upon the death of this Nobleman:—

After mentioning the tour which his Grace had taken for the purpose of investigating the actual state of the provinces, and other particulars, the letter proceeds thus:

"When his Grace parted with his family at Kingston, he proceeded, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn and Major Bowles, and two domestics, to visit the Eastern Township, where already the population had been considerably benefited by the excellent policy of the administration. On the 22nd August, the Duke dined with a detachment of officers stationed at Berthier, and it was only on the 25th that the first symptoms of that cruel disorder presented themselves, which only three days afterwards terminated in death. Early on that morning, his valet found his Grace alarmed at the appearance of some trees which were near a window where he slept, and which he insisted were people looking in—and shortly afterwards, when a bason of water was presented to him, he exhibited evident abhorrence at the sight of it, and on every other occasions on that day, and on the 26th, the same symptoms were but too obvious whenever any liquid was presented, and which it now appeared his Grace partook of with extreme reluctance. On this day, at dinner, he had requested Lieut. Colonel Cockburn to take wine with him, but his Grace had no sooner lifted the liquid to his lips, than, unable to control the violence of his disease, he replaced the glass on the table, observing.—"Now is not this excessively ridiculous—well I'll take it when I don't think of it." The same evening an Assistant-Surgeon, the only one in the vicinity, was sent for who bled him, and his Excellency apparently found so much relief from the operation, that he arose early the next morning and proposed walking through Richmond Wood, to the new settlement of that name, which had recently received its appellation from its illustrious founder, who was now about to immortalize it by the catastrophe of his death. He had, in this progress through the wood, started off at hearing a dog bark, and was with difficulty overtaken, and on the party's arrival at the skirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence, and rushed into an adjoining barn, whither his dismayed companions eagerly followed him. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height.—It was almost a miracle that his Grace did not die in the barn.—He was with difficulty removed to a miserable hovel in the neighbourhood, and early in the morning of the fatal 28th, the Duke of Richmond expired in the arms of a faithful Swiss, who had never quitted his beloved master for a moment. Whilst in this miserable log-hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire, and his Grace accordingly availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lennox, in which he reminded her that a favourite dog, belonging to the household, being in a room at the Castle of St. Louis, at the time (five months before) when the Duke, shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up, in order to lick the wound when the animal bit his Grace's chin. The recollection of this circumstance gave his Grace but too sure a presentiment (the dog having subsequently run mad) of his approaching fate; and his Grace, therefore, in his letter to Lady Mary, expressed his conviction (which indeed appears an irresistable conclusion) that his disorder was hydrophobia. His Grace recommended the line of conduct to be observed by his children in the painful situation in which they would be placed at his death; and, it is said, requested to be buried in Quebec on the ramparts, like a soldier, there to remain.

His Grace's remains arrived in Montreal the night of the 30th August, (the very day on which the levee was to have been held,) in a state which I shall not outrage your Lordship's feeling by detailing; far less can I attempt to depict the sensations of the young Ladies of his Grace's family, when so unexpectedly the fatal news had reached them on the 30th, at Montreal.

"His Grace's sufferings were extreme yet his mind soared above his agony. He directed Colonel Cockburn, not to mind his orders any longer—'For you see' said the great man 'the state I am reduced to,' and, during a paroxysm of pain, he exclaimed—'Fie upon thee Richmond, shame Charles Lennox bear your sufferings like a man.' The Duke, the first man of his rank perhaps who ever died on the American Continent, will ever be regretted by all classes of his Majesty's provincial subjects.—The awful termination of his Grace's illustrious career, must excite universal sympathy."

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Frederick Earl of Guildford, K. G. C. of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, formerly Student of Christ Church, to be Chancellor of the University in the Ionian Islands, it was in Convocation resolved, in acknowledgement of his Lordship's zeal in the promotion of Greek literature, and as a testimony of the interest which the University takes in the success of the Institution over which his Lordship is appointed to preside, to confer upon his Lordship the degree of Doctor in Civil Law by diploma. With the same view it was also resolved to present to the Liberty Ionian University all such books, printed at the Clareadon Press, as are likely to be useful to the general design of the Institution.—*Oxford Journal.*

Ireland.—By Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland dated the 14th ult. and addressed to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, "all ships or vessels coming from, or having touched at, any port between Gibralter and Cape St. Vincent, shall, on their arrival at any of the ports of Ireland, be subject to the restraint of quarantine, according to such rules and regulations as are prescribed by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 16th Sept. 1800, for performance of quarantine by all ships or vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, and not discharged therefrom without an order of this Board." [*The Courier, November 6.*

Prince Napoleon, Duke of Richstadt has been nominated by the Emperor, coadjutor to the Archbishop of Olmutz, and leaves Vienna for Olmutz, to reside with his uncle, the Cardinal Rudolphus, where three Priests of the Order of Jesus will take charge of his theological studies.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Magistrates of Chester Ward and Mr. Lambton:

"*Gateshead Justice Room, 13th Oct.* 1819.

"Sir—I have the honour to transmit to you a Declaration, which has received the sanction of the Magistrates of Chester Ward assembled this day.

"The Magistrates would feel great diffidence in originating any measure which might more properly proceed from others, or upon which a difference of opinion is likely to exist, but they trust the present Declaration will have your sanction and approval. Copies of the Declaration lie for signature at South Shields, Chester, Gateshead, and Manchester Justice Rooms; and any answer you may please to give may be sent to me, which will be attended to.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

"G. A. Lambert, Clerk to the Magistrates.

"John George Lambton, Esq."

The Declaration inclosed was in the usual strain of other loyal Declarations.

The following was Mr. Lambton's answer:

"Lambton Hall, October 15, 1819.

"Sir—I beg to decline signing the document transmitted by you under the denomination of the Loyal and constitutional Declaration of the Inhabitants of Chester Ward, for the following reasons:

"First—Because no Meeting was ever publicly called of the Inhabitants of Chester Ward at which the subject therein contained could be openly introduced and fairly discussed.

"Secondly—Because I positively deny that any 'existing circumstances of the neighbourhood' render it necessary that we should proclaim aloud to the world, what no man can doubt, viz. our 'loyalty towards our Sovereign, and our attachment to the Laws and Constitution of our Country.

"Consequently it is not my intention to become a party to a measure thus privately arranged, or to assist in casting an imputation of disloyalty on a 'neighbourhood; which, from all I have ever seen or heard, deserves no such reproach.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"John George Lambton.

"G. A. Lambert, Esq.

[*Star October 21st.*

PROJECTED RADICAL MEETING IN THE METROPOLIS

The Radicals, it seems, are determined on holding their proposed Meeting. Their Secretary (a self-elected one, we presume), has opened a correspondence on the subject with the Magistrates of the Worship-street Office. What is the precise meaning of Mr. Secretary, we cannot always make out, but we submit his letter to those who may be more expert than ourselves in deciphering the hidden sense of Diplomatic Documents.

"TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE OFFICE IN WORSHIP STREET.

"Gentlemen—A paragraph having appeared in the public Papers stating that two persons '*in a great hurry*' had applied at your Office for instruction and assistance to prevent the assembling of the people of the Metropolis to consult upon the best means of relieving their grievances, and being therein stated that 'the Magistrates told them it was perfectly clear that all private property must not be intruded upon, he' also 'told the *Gentleman* who addressed him to leave his address with the Clerks, and that the Magistrates would give *every* assistance in carrying *his* intentions into effect, and towards *suppressing* the Meeting:—

"I am therefore directed to state to you, Gentlemen, that the people have no wish to intrude upon all, or any private property, beyond what the laws allow, and to apprise you, that since the great plague in London, all fields and open plots of ground within the bills of mortality are free to the people to assemble in, and that whoever Mr. Emanuel (the Gentleman who run in such a hurry to your Office) may be, the people are well assured in their minds, that the real proprietor, Lord Darnley, has no wish to resist the people's right to meet on any vacant part of his estate.

"Under these considerations, the people certainly will assemble on the day and place already appointed, and will be happy to have the company of your Worships to direct the officers under your authority to preserve peace, harmony, and good order, as it is the people's wish to do if not molested by Ministerial, Magisterial Civil, or Military Power.

"I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

(Signed) "A. THISLEWOOD,
Secretary.

"London, Oct. 19, 1819.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO, DATED 2D JULY, 1819:—

It has long been the custom here, whenever any of the Royal Family are met, either in or out of the town, for every person to bend the knee to them whilst passing; and should a gentleman be on horseback, he must get off, or in a gig, &c. he must get out, and down on his knee. About a week since, as Commodore Bowles, of his Majesty's ship Creole, whol certainly is no trifling character, was going to St. Christophe, a village where the Royal Family have a palace, in company with either Mr. Chamberlain's (the Consul-Generals) son, or nephow, they met the Queen coming to town, and being rather in a hurry, did not alight, but passed on, and immediately they were attacked by the dragoon guards, pulled off their horses, and very ill treated. Our Commodore immediately returned, and made a formal communication, through the proper channel to the Royal ear, to this effect, "That unless an instant submission was made by the two officers commanding the guard, and such punishment inflicted on them as the British flag and country required, he should remain o board his ship with his officers; that he should not pay any attention or respect to the Portuguese flag; and that he should sail in a few days for the River Plate, but would leave an officer with his orders to the above effect; and on his arrival there, dispatch the first ship to England with the account of his treatment, "This had the desired effect: the two officers were immediately taken into custody, and send to gaol, where they remained till yesterday, when, under a guard, they were taken to the Creole's quarter-deck, with the English flag flying over their heads, where the Commodore, Consul-General, and several Englishman had come on the occasion, and before all the officers and crew (the officers in full uniform) they begged pardon in the most submissive manner for their conduct, and implored the Commodore's intercession for their forgiveness. They were again taken to prison, but I believe they are to be liberated this day, at the request of the Commodore. You can have no idea of the sentiments of the English in this affair; all warmly praise Commodore Bowles for his determined conduct.—*Plymouth Paper,*

By a mail from Flanders, which arrived at a late hour last night, we received Brussels papers of Thursday. We subjoin the following extract:—

"*Lausanne, Oct.* 9.

"The famous Lord Kinaird, who was implicated in a trial which took place some time since at Paris, has just caused to be printed in the little town of Lugano, in Switzerland, some documents relative to the trial of Marinet. He treats the French Magistrates as prevaricators (*pervers,*) and pretends that the trial had no object, except to render foreigners ridiculous and odious; that Wellington has been calumniated as well as himself; and that he never was summoned to appear, though the contrary was affirmed in open Court. The Attorney General had reproached him with being the enemy of the political system of France. Lord Kinaird avows himself the enemy of the French Police, and particularly of that of M. De Caze. He offered to go to Paris to justify himself, provided the British Ambassador will give him security that he should not experience the fate of his client, M. Marinet, and that he should not languish 15 months in prison.

[*Courier, Oct. 22.*

Sunday morning last, about seven o'clock, while the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Penzance, was preaching to a congregation of not less than from four to five thousand persons (who all paid the utmost attention, and observed due decorum) in the Broadway, St. Giles's, some constables violently seized the reins of his horse, and dragged both horse and chaise wherein he stood, to the Greenyard, next St. Giles's church, refusing at the same time to [illegible] by what authority they did so; on one of the Beadles avowing his intention to take Mr. Smith to the Watch-house, there was a tumultuous uproar among the people, and many seemed inclined to inflict summary punishment on the aggressors, until Mr. Manning and Mr. Finegan, two very respectable and active inhabitants, who are well known in the district, interfered, and by their seasonable and well-directed council, prevented much mischief; the cry of "Sermon!" notwithstanding became general and the above named Gentlement having satified the beadles, conduct Mr. Smith to the verge of the Parish, next to Oxford-street. He there finished his discourse, without further interruption, many hundreds of the poor people pressed round his chaise when he was done, desirous to shake hands, and many returned to their homes weeping, from the effects of his discourse. [*The Star. Oct 21.*

September, 5.

THE FLYING MAN.

The announcement of an intended flight by Prosessor Galignani, from Windmill Hill, at Gravesend, across the Thames to Tilbury Fort Hill, in Essex, turned out, as we anticipated to be, a hoax, orignating no doubt with the honorable company of Vintners and Boat Proprictors of the town of Gravesend, who, finding the natural attractions of their neighbourhood insufficient to induce a profitable influx of strangers during this season of relaxation, had recourse to this expedient in order, as it is termed, "to force a trade." The plan was in some respects successful, as, on the Sunday preceding the wonderful exhibition, the steam boats and sailing boats which ply to Gravesend, were crowded to excess by those whose curiosity had been whetted by the hand bills and posting-bills which were circulated and displayed in Thames street, on Tower-hill, at Wapping, and at other places from whence the passage boats depart, and who were anxious before they appeared to give credit to the story, to ascertain whether it had truth for its basis. By this prudent foresight, many were at least saved the mortification of being laughed at; but they nevertheless contributed, by the money which they spent, to reward the authors of the joke. Among the other houses of public entertainment at Gravesend, to which the multitude was particularly attracted, was the Rum Puncheon, advertised to be the head-quarters of the æronaut.—Crowds flocked thither half believing, half doubting, the existence of Monsieur Galignani, and having, as a matter of course, either ordered a dinner or some other refreshment, they proceeded to interrogate Mr. Pitt. the host, as to his ingenious guest. Mr. Pitt, who in common with his sign, may, be called a *rum* fellow, attended upon his customers with great alertness, and with a must sanctified face, assured them he knew nothing of the Flying Phenomenon, save what he had collected from a general post letter, which had been sent to him, and by which he had been put to the enormous expence of one shilling! This informed him that M. Galignani intended to come to his house with his Wings and other paraphernalia, but he had not, as yet, made his appearance, from which "he was very much inclined to doubt whether he would come at all;" or in other words, that he did not believe there was any such person. Some of the visitors, who saw through Mr. Pitt's candid explanation, asked him how he came to sanction the use of his name in hand bills, anouncing the ærial expedition, for three weeks, without taking some pains to undeceive the public? To this he replied that it was no business of his, and that he could not help such a liberty, if a stranger thought proper to take it. With this explanation many were constrained to be satisfied; but others, who were not so fortunate as to converse with Mr. Pitt, were positively assured that the flight would take place, and they remained in Gravesend the whole of the night, in order that they might enjoy the pleasure of so unusual a spectacle. Thus matters rested till towards the afternoon of Monday, when innumerable groupes were seen approaching, from all quarters, the summit of Windmill-hill, which in a short time, presented a most lively spectacle, and although a few refreshing showers

damped the spirits of the more delicate part of the assembly, yet, upon the whole, the greatest good humour prevailed. It is but due to the throng, however, to state, that the great majority professed their belief that nothing singular would occur, although they all ran most anxiously to any spot in which a sudden commotion might be raised by the occasional fun of the boys, who were constantly exclaiming, "Here he comes!"

In this state things rested on the hill, but in the town of Gravesend the tables were strangely turned. As the hoax originated with these ingenious folks, it may be supposed none of them would venture out of their houses, lest they might be included in the general charge of credulous folly; nevertheless, many of them who had circulated the lie, till they actually believed it themselves, were seen slyly peeping with their glasses towards the appointed spot, and no doubt were in momentary expectation of witnessing something miraculous. At this awful crisis, a cockney wag, who was somewhat deeper than his friends, foreseeing the laugh which would be raised at their credence determined to outwit the "knowing ones," and accordingly taking a circuitious path, he reached the London road about halfway to Northfleet, and mounting one of the coaches coming down from town, he was soon conveyed to the Lord Nelson, in the centre of Gravesend town. He alighted with an air of great importance, and seeing a groupe of grinning idlers, standing at the corner of High-street, he approached them with a serious countenance, and asked them how they were going on, on Windmill hill? "Ot bravely, sir," was the answer, "make haste you'll be too late to see him go." "Aye," says our wag, "no doubt, but I think some of you will see things go strangely before night!" A laugh, and an exclamation of "What do you mean?" followed. "Why," said he, "hav'nt you heard what all this is about?" "No," answered one old weather-beaten Pilot of some notoriety. "what is it?" "Why," added the other, "hav'nt you heard that this is all a hoax by the Radical Reformers—a mere pretence for a large body of them to assemble together in order that, when night falls in, they may attack and take Tilbury Fort, and your fortifications, and thereby get the command of the port of London!" "No," answered the disciple of Neptune, "as I hope to be saved, I did not hear a word about it." "Well then," concluded the Cockney, "Do you wait a little, and you'll see four troops of horse, twelve pieces of artillery, and four regiments of foot, come down to protect you—added to which, before half an hour is elapsed, the Russian Frigate and brig now in the river which have been gained over to the cause of the Radicals, will be boarded by a party of Marines coming from Chatham, whither I am now going to give advice on the subject." This story, although at least as improbable as that of the Flying Man, was instantly swallowed. The old bag-bellied pilot set off to acquaint his friend the mayor, and in his way repeated his tale to all whom he met. The news spread like wild fire; some of the shops were shut up. The telescopes were exchaged for pistols. The bookbooks were shaved to answer the purpose of pikes. The old women filled their upper stories with flint stones and oyster shells, to assail the rebels; and, in fact, there was scarcely an individual, who was a resident in the town; that did not believe the story, nor were they relieved from their terror which, in some cases, produced the most unsavoury consequences, until they saw the throng quietly descending from the hill, laughing very good humouredly at their own disappointment; but when they saw the despairing countenances of the Graves'-men, and were apprised of the cause, they were amply revenged for any mortification which they might have experienced. Many of the oldest, and professedly the most resolute of the townsmen, who had for some prudential reason quitted the town, have since been very appropriately called "the flying men," which title they will no doubt retain until they take their final flight 'to that bourne from which no traveller returns.'

Observer.

STATEMENT,

RESPECTING THE SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

To the various Communications which have appeared in some of the English and Scotch newspapers, containing unfounded and malicious misrepresentations, respecting the late removals of the Tenants from the Estate of Sutherland, the following refutation is given by the Factor on the Estate:—

IN REPLY to the SEVERAL STATEMENTS which have appeared in the newspapers respecting the Sutherland Estate, I beg distinctly to assert, that they are false, and without foundation. The tenants had notice in November, 1817, that they should be removed in May, 1819. These intimations were frequently renewed by me, both through the Ministers and by personal communication with the tenants themselves; and I did all in my power to persuade them to settle on the new lots, which I again and again offered to point out to them. These lots were situated either in the neighbourhood of Helmsdale, all old-cultivated land, which, consisting of from 1 to 2 Scotch acres each, was quite sufficient for their maintenance, and in the midst of that now industrious population, who had also been lately moved from the hill, or at Brora, where the lots are 2 Scotch acres each of most improvable land, already ploughed and fit for cultivation. To those for whom these lots were too small, I offered settlements of from 6 to 12 acres each, on Dornoch Moors (an improvable district, gradually coming into cultivation by the exertions of former settlers). To such 5*l.* were offered for every acre brought into cultivation, its fitness for which purpose is evident to any man who chooses to examine the soil when turned up, and the annual progress made by the present tenants, who have required no such stipulation to stimulate their exertions. The people are well aware that these lots are still open for them if they chuse. Of the lots in Assynt and Strathnavar I need say nothing, as the people of these two districts have almost to a man settled on them. In the same manner, the people of Kintradwell, in the parish of Loth, whose houses are falsely stated to have been burned, are settled in their new lots, either having built, or being in the course of building their houses. It may be remarked, that those who have settled near Brora have preferred fixing their residence on the bare and uncultivated moor, because farther removed from the high road, in preference to settling on the ploughed land originally intended for them, which is bounded by the turnpike road leading to Caithness—a decided proof that the people themselves do not thing this sort of land unfit for cultivation. Many of the people from the parishes of Clyne, Golspie, and Rogart, have also settled in these lots; others who have left the Estate are now settled upon tacks which they have taken in Caithness, or upon the Estate of Mr. Dempster, in this county. Several families have also emigrated to America. The representations regarding their present want of means to provide for their necessities is equally unfounded; for, besides the fact of most, if not all of them, having actually situations, they have had abandoned to them all their arrears, besides holding their land for the last year rent free, during which time they had the opportunity of obtaining high prices for their cattle, owing to the advantageous state of the markets. The only instance of any of the people being destitute of the means of support, was that of three [illegible] upon the estate, and paid no rent; for them I built new houses upon their removal, and at the same time paid them their appraisements; and had more appeared entitled to similar indulgence, it would have been granted to them. It has been a rule upon this, as it has been upon other estates in the County, to remove from their holdings all offenders against the law, upon their being convicted of sheep-stealing, illegal distillation, destroying the woods, killing fish in close time, or of any other depredation on the property of the Landlord or Tacksman, and which heretofore existed to so great an extent, as to render it necessary for all the Proprietors and Tacksmen (or principal Tenants) in the County to unite themselves into an association for the protection of their property. This rule was not to be abandoned upon the present occasion; and persons actually convicted of these crimes before a magistrate, amounting in number to about one hundred, one-half of whom only were heads of families, were not to be retained upon the estate. Besides, in order to enable the poorer of the people to build their huts, timber is furnished to them at Lord Stafford's expence; the other materials being of course found upon the ground, their erection costs the tenants nothing but their labour, every man in this country constructing his own habitation.

As to the alleged acts of oppression committed by the officers in the execution of their duty, I distinctly assert such statement to be utterly untrue, and well known to be so by every respectable individual in the country, who never heard of them except through the medium of the newspapers: the fact being, that the law had only to be enforced in nine cases, as appears from the notes of the Procurator-Fiscal, made at the time: in every other instance the people of their own accord quitted their huts, and took away their goods in the same peaceable manner as marked their whole conduct. Wherever sickness appeared they were left in undisturbed possession, some being in their huts even up to the present moment, these persons granting obligations to the Procurator-Fiscal to remove when sufficiently recovered. The account of their being burnt out of their huts is equally untrue. In those instances, indeed, where the tenant either did not, or, from the distant situation of the hut, could not, carry away the timber, it was burnt, but not until after the people had fully removed themselves and their goods, and after it had become the property of Lord Stafford, at the valuation of two sworn appraisers in order to prevent their being re occupied by the tenants or other persons, which experience had shewn would be the case in the more remote situations among the mountains, as the construction of their turf huts is but the work of a few hours, and which indeed has now happened in one of the remote districts of the estate, where the huts were left untouched; and I confidently state, that in place of any injury being done to the people or their goods, the bulk of them stated at the time that the valuations exceeded their expectations. In conclusion, I have to remark, that the arrangements have been gradually going on since the year 1807; that the greatest care has, by the express orders of Lord and Lady Stafford, constantly been taken of the people and their property; that upon the present occasion, the most ample and repeated notices have been given them, and the most liberal terms have been afforded them, such as were never given on any other Highland estate to the people on their being removed to the coast; and the complaints which have been so industriously circulated, and the unwarrantable and anonymous attacks which have been made upon the Agents of this estate, cannot have proceeded from persons connected with the county, the improvement of which they thus, for interested or worse motives, vainly seek to delay,—or from persons who have at heart the welfare of the inhabitants, whom they endeavour by every misrepresentation to mislead, and by preventing their settling in the situations allotted for them, wickedly deprive of the advantages held out to them. However much I despise such unfounded and malicious aspersions, as making no impression here, where the facts are known, yet I have felt it a duty I owe to my employers and myself, not to allow them to continue any longer uncontradicted, as it may induce some persons at a distance to believe that there is some foundation for them. I say nothing of the property of the new arrangements, but I would recommend any one who doubts on the subject, to examine with his own eyes the superior comfort and industry of those who have been already settled upon the coast, compared with the idle and irregular habits of those who remain among the mountains, in the practice of illicit distilation and other breaches of the law. In finishing this statement of facts, I have only to add, that if these gross misrepresentations are continued, I am determined to take the means the law affords me of putting an end to them, and of vindicating the truth of what I state.

F. SUTHER.

Rhives, Sutherlandhire, Aug. 13, 1819.
Factor on the Estate of Sutherland.

CHARTER OF THE BOROUGH OF LANCASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Sir—The Corporation of Lancaster is a self-elected body, its members being filled up by a Common Council of twelve.

A few years ago the Common Council having filled some vacancies in an illegal manner, proceedings were instituted in the Court of King's Bench, and the final result was, that the charter of the Borough of Lancaster was set a side and application was made for a new one to incorporate as a select body the very same individuals whose mismanagement had lost the former charter. Some changes were in the charter, but no attempt was made to reform or prevent the old system. A requisition, signed by thirty-three very respectable gentlemen, was presented to Thomas Waring Salisbury, Esq. the mayor, requesting him "to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of the town at an early day, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning his Royal Highness the Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty in Council, on the subject of the proposed Charter for the Borough of Lancaster." To this requisition he returned only a verbal answer, refusing to convene a meeting; and the requisitionists were contented with that refusal as an admission that the select body did not court enquiry. After an ineffectual struggle before the late Attorney General and the Privy Council, a new charter was granted, and received at Lancaster on the 23d day of August last.

On Wednesday, the 25th day of August, the Mayor summoned the Free Burgesses to assemble at the Town Hall on the Monday morning following, when and where he would tender the New Charter for their approval and acceptance.—An effort was made through the press to produce its rejection, on the ground that the freemen had been ill used by the former corporation, and that the system of self-election would perpetuate the same abuses; and some addresses of a different tendency were also distributed.

On the evening before the meeting, a deputation waited upon the Mayor to inform him, that if it should be his intention to decide upon the acceptance of the charter by shew of hands, without permitting any discussion or a poll, the greater part of those who disliked the new charter would absent themselves from the meeting out of regard to the the peace of the town. The Mayor did not give any positive answer, but said that he was waiting for counsel's advice, and should be guided by that. A request was then made, that, if counsel should advise him to act, in the manner anticipated, he would have the goodness to inform any one of the three gentlemen who then addressed him. The deputation then left the Mayor, quite convinced that he would give them the notice they had requested. Shortly afterwards viz. on the Sunday evening, began the swearing in, as special constables, of those poor freemen who promised to support the corporation.

Before the hour of meeting on Monday, the corporation assembled pursuant to an urgent circular of the mayor, and the special constables, armed with staves, were so disposed as to command the approach to the town-hall; but no obstruction was given to any respectable freeman of any party, who chose to avail himself of the arrangement made by the mayor for preserving order, on the contrary, he had promised the deputation on Sunday, that they and their respective friends would be admitted to convenient places in the town-hall, and that promise was fulfilled. At the hour appointed the free burgesses were admitted, but non-freemen, with one or two exceptions, were excluded (indeed they were not included in the advertisement). The most conspicuous stations in the hall were then found to be mainly filled by the corporation and the special constables.

At ten o'clock the business was opened; a protest was handed to the mayor, signed by a non freeman and inhabitant; the mayor refussed to accept or read it. The mayor then proposed that Mr. Higgins should read the charter, instead of the town clerk. This was objected to. The town clerk begged, as a personal accomodation to himself, that he might be excused reading the charter. It was then demanded that the charter should be read by the mayor. The mayor ordered Mr. Higgins to read it—it was then very well read by Mr. Higgins, and every word was distinctly heard. The reading being finished, the mayor held out the charter, and after a short speech, desired that those who were willing to accept it should hold up their hands: he then desired those who were against the charter to hold up their hands, and immediately declared the charter accepted, and the meeting dissolved. Several gentlemen demanded to be heard against the charter, and also demanded a poll, but were assailed by hisses, hootings, and the more silent, but not less elo-

quest, arguments displayed in the array of special constables. No breach of the peace was committed, nor was there even the slightest cause to expect any. The corporation were subsequently sworn in, and a declaration, approving of the charter, was afterwards signed. Before the Meeting broke up, the three gentlemen who had waited upon the Mayor, stated the purport of their visit, and charged the Mayor with a breach of promise, in not informing them of his intended proceedings before the meeting: he declared the statement false. The author of this account was one of that deputation, and repeats that he and his companions were quite convinced by the Mayor's answers either that he did not intend to act in this questionable manner, or that, if he should be advised to do so, he would give them timely notice of his intention; however, it is a matter of little import, whether the Mayor did actually promise or not. The world will judge who were the most conscientiously anxious to preserve the peace, and to comport themselves in a constitutional manner. It will not be wondered at if the shew of hands should have been in favour of the charter—an enormous expence had been incurred, and no advantage obtained. The question now to be decided is, the legality of the Mayor's conduct: as to the propriety of it, there can only be one opinion, or elsewhere, now or hereafter, amongst men who think themselves the inhabitants of a free country, who hope to be governed by law and not by violence. The Corporation of Lancaster like a feeble taper in a dark place, may cast its light further than its heat; may illumine where it cannot scorch.

I am, Sir your obedient Servant.

Lancaster, Sept. 9, 1819. THOMAS JOHNSON.

[*The Observer*,—*Sept.* 12.

Selections.

From.

PETER'S LETTERS To His Kinsfolk.

Mr. Jeffrey.

Of all the celebrated characters of this place, I rather understand that J——is the one whom travellers are commonly most in a hurry to see; not surely that the world in general has any such deep and abiding feeling of admiration for him, or any such longing to satisfy their eyes with gazing on his features, as they have with regard to such a man as Sc—t, or even B——t.

He was within when I called; and in a second I found myself in the presence of this bugbear of authors. He received me so kindly, (although, from the appearance of his room, he seemed to be immersed in occupation,) and asked so many questions, and said and looked so much in so short a time, that I had some difficulty in collecting my inquisitoral powers, to examine the person of the man. I know not how, there is a kind of atmosphere of activity about him; and my eyes caught so much of the piercing spirit, that they darted for some minutes from object to object, and refused, for the first time, to settle themselves even upon the features of a man of genius—to them of all human things the most potent of attractions.

It is a face which any man would pass without observation in a crowd, because it is small and swarthy, & entirely devoid of lofty or commanding outlines; and besides, his stature is so low, that he might walk close und r your chin or mine, without even catching the eye even for a moment. However, he is scarcely shorter than Campbell, and some inches taller than Tom Moore, or the late Monk Lewis.

Mr. J——'hen, as I have said, is a very short and very active looking man, with an appearance of extraordinary vivacity in all his motions and gestures. His face is one which cannot be understood at a single look; perhaps it requires, as it certainly merits, a long and anxious scrutiny, before it lays itself open to the gazer. The features are neither handsome, nor even very defined in their outlines; and yet, the effect of the whole is as striking as any arrangement of the more noble or more marked features which ever came under my view.

A sharp, and at the same time very deep toned voice, a very bad pronounciation, but accompanied with very little of the Scotch accent, a light and careless manner, exchanged now and then for an infinite variety of more earnest expression and address,—this is as much as I could carry away from my first visit to "the wee reekit deil," as the Inferno of Altesidora has happily called him. I have since seen a great deal more of him, and have a great deal more to tell you; but my paper is done.

PROFESSORS PLAYFAIR AND LESLIE, AND MR. JEFFREY.

We were joined towards six o'clock by Professors P—— and L——, and one or two young advocates who had walked out with them. Then came R—— M——, whom you remember at Balliol, a relation and intimate friend of J——'s. He and the celebrated orator Allon officiate together in one of the Episcopalian chapels in Edinburgh. Although we never knew each other at Oxford, yet we immediately recognized each other's old High-Street faces, and began to claim mutual acquaintance on that score, as all Oxonian contemporaries, I believe, are accustomed to do when they meet at a distance from *alma mater*. There were several other gentlemen, mostly of grave years; so that I was not a little astonished when somebody proposed a trial of strength in leaping. Nor was my astonishment at all diminished, when Mr. P——began to throw off his coat and waistcoat, and to prepare himself for taking his part in the contest. When he did so much, I could have no apology, so I also stripped; and indeed the whole party did the same, except——(Jeffrey) alone, who was dressed in a short green jacket with scarcely any shirts, and therefore seemed to consider himself as already sufficiently "*accinctus ludo*."

I used to be a good leaper in my day, witness the thousands of time I have beat you in the Port-Meadow and elsewhere; but I cut a very poor figure among these sinewy Caledonians. With the exception of L——, they all jumped wonderfully; and L—— was quite miraculous, considering his brevity of stride. But the greatest wonder of the whole was Mr. P——. He also is a short man, and he cannot be less than seventy; yet he took his stand with the assurance of an athletic, and positively beat every one of us,—the very best of us,—at least half a heel's breadth. I was quite thunderstruck, never having heard the least hint of his being so great a geometrician in this sense of the word. I was however, I must own, agreeably surprised by such a specimen of buoyant spirit and muscular strength in so venerable an old gentleman, and could not forbear from complimenting him on his revival of the ancient peripatetic ideas about the necessity of cultivating the external as well as the internal energies, and of mixing the activity of the practical with that of the contemplative life. He took what I said with great suavity; and indeed, I have never seen a better specimen of that easy hilarity and good-humour which sits with so much gracefulness on an honoured old age. I wish I could give you a notion of his face. It is not marked by any very striking features; but the union of mildness of disposition and strength of intellect in the expression, is too remarkable to be noticed even by a casual observer. His habits of profound thought have drawn some deep lines about his mouth, and given him a custom of holding his lips very closely shut, otherwise I suspect the whole countenance would have been nothing more than an amiable one; although the light eyes have certainly at times something very piercing in their glance, even through his spectacles. The forehead is very finely developed, singulary broad accross the temples, as, according to Spurzheim, all mathematical foreheads must be; but the beauty in that quarter is rather of an *ad clerum* character.

I however, who really in good earnest begin to believe a little of the system, could not help remarking this circumstance; and more particularly so, because I found Mr L——'s skull to possess many of the same features; above all, that of the breadth between the temples.

This other great mathematician is a much younger man than P——; but his hair is already beginning to be grey. He is a very fat, heavy figure of a man, without much more appearance of strength than of activity; and yet, although a bad leaper, by no means a slothful-looking person neither. He has very large eyes, in shade not unlike Coleridge's, but without the least of the same mysterious depth of expression. Altogether, his face is one which at first sight you would pronounce to be merely a coarse one; but in which, once informed to whom it belongs, you are at no loss to discover a thousand marks of vigorous intellect and fancy too. Of this last quality, indeed, his eyes are at all times full to overflowing. In the midst of the sombre gravity of his usual look, there are always little flashes of enthusiasm breaking through the cloud, and, I think, adorning it; and in this respect, he forms a striking contrast to the calm, tranquil uniformity of Mr. P——'s physiognomy and deportment. In thinking of this afterwards, I could not help recollecting a great many passages of richly-coloured writing in his scientific Essays in the Edinburgh Review, which I remember struck me, at the time I first read them, as being rather misplaced. But this perhaps, may be merely the effect of the sterile way of writing employed by almost all the philosophers of these late times, to which we have now become so much accustomed that we with difficulty approve of anything in a warmer taste introduced into such kinds of disquisition. They managed these things better in Greece.

By and bye we were summoned to the drawing-room, where we found several ladies with Mrs. J——. She, you know, is an American, and J——went across the Atlantic for her a few years ago, while we were at war with her country. She is a very pleasing person; and they have one extremely interesting little girl. J——made no alteration in his dress, but joined the ladies exactly in his morning costume,—the little green jacket aforesaid, grey worsted pantaloons and Hessian boots, and a black silk handkerchief. How had Grub-street stared to see the prince of reviewers in such a garb! The dinner was excellent,—a glorious turbot and oyster-sauce for one thing; and (*sitesco referens*) there was no want of champaigne: the very wine, by the way, which I should have guessed to be Jeffrey's favorite. It is impossible to conceive of him as being a lover of the genuine old black-strap, or even of the quiet balminess of Burgundy. The true reviewing diet is certainly champaigne and devilled biscuit. Had there been any Blue-stocking lady present, she would have been sadly shocked with the material cast of the conversation during dinner: not a single word about

"The sweet new poem!"

Most of the company, though all men of literary habits, seemed to be as alive to the delights of the table, as if they had been "*let in*" (to use Dandie's phrase) by Monsieur Viard,—knowing in sauces, and delightfully reviewing every glass before they would suffer it to go down. It put me in mind of some lines of my friend W——. 'Tis a bookseller that speaks!

"The days of Tonson, Lintot, Curll, are over
'Tis now your author's time to live in clover.
The time's gone by when we our coaches kept,
And authors were content with umbrellas;
When pairs of epic bards in hay-lofts slept,
Too glad if cantos two could fill two bellies:
When we could always dinner intercept,
Unless the quire was covered—Happy fellows!
When first a champaigne cork was taught to fly
At a reviewer's touch—our reign was by."

The introduction of the claret and dessert made for a long time very little alteration in the subject-matter of the discourse; but, by degress, the natural feelings and interests of the company did begin to shine through *the cloud of bullillage*, and various matters, in which I was much better pleased to hear their opinions, were successively tabled, none of them, however, with the least appearance of what the Scotch very expressively call fore-thought. Every thing went on with the utmost possible facility; and, in general, with a very graceful kind of lightness. The whole tone of Mr. J——'s own conversation indeed was so pitched, that a proser, or a person at all ambitious, in the green-room phrase, to make an effect, would undoubtedly have found himself most grievously out of place. Amidst all this absence of "*preparation*," however, (for it is impossible to talk of conversation without using French words,)—I have never, I believe, heard so many ideas thrown out by any man in so short a space of time, and apparently with such entire negation of exertion. His conversation acted upon me like the first delightful hour after taking opium. The thoughts he scattered so readily about him—(his words, rapid, & wonderfully rapid, as they are, appearing to be continually panting after his conceptions)—his thoughts, I say, were at once so striking, and so just, that they took in succession entire possession of my imagination; and yet, with so felicitous a tact did he forbear from expressing any one of these too fully, that the reason was always kept in a pleasing kind of excitement, by the endeavour more thoroughly to examine their bearings. It is quite impossible to listen to him for a moment, without recalling all the best qualities of his composition; and yet, I suspect his conversation is calculated to leave one with even a higher idea of his mind, at least of its fertility, than the best of his writings. I have heard some men display more profoundness of reflection, and others a much greater command of the conversational picturesque; but I never before witnessed any thing to be compared with the blending together of apparently little consistent powers in the whole strain of his discourse.

Mr. P——was the only other person whose conversation made any very striking impression on me; but indeed this might well be the case, without the least reflection on the talents of those present. This gentleman's mode of talking is just as different as possible from his friend's it is quietly, simply, unaffectedly sensible, and that is all one thinks of it at first; but, by degrees, he says things which, although, at the moment he utters them, they do not produce any very startling effect, have the power to keep one musing on them for a long time after he stops; so that, even if one were not told who he is, I believe one would have no difficulty in discovering him to be a great man. The gravity of his years, the sweet unassuming gentleness of his behaviour, and the calm way in which he gave utterance to thoughts about which almost any other person would have made so much bustle,—every thing about the appearance and manners of this serene and venerable old man, has left a feeling of quiet respectful, and affectionate admiration upon my mind. I brought him into town in the shandrydan, and he has asked me to dine with him in the beginning of next week. I mean, before the time, to go and hear him deliver one of his lectures, and shall tell you what I think of it; although, considering the subject of which he treats, you may perhaps feel no great anxiety to hear my opinion.

MR. MACKENZIE.

The appearance of this fine old man had no tendency to dissipate the feelings I have just attempted to describe. I found him in his library, surrounded with a very large collection of books, few of them apparently new ones, seated in a high-pack d easy chair, the wood-work carved very richly in the ancient French taste, and covered with black hair-cloth. On his head he wore a low cap of black velvet, like those which we see in almost all the pictures of Pope. But there needed none of these accessories to carry back the imagination. It is impossible that I should paint to you the full image of that face. The only one I ever saw which bore any resemblance to its character, was that of Warren Hastings: you well remember the effect it produced, when he appeared among all that magnificent assemblage, to take his degree, at the installation of Lord Grenville. In the countenance of M——'there is the same clear transparency of skin, the same freshness of complexion, in the midst of all the extenuation of old age. The wrinkles, too, are set close to each other, line upon line; not deep and bold, and rugged, like those of most old men, but equal and undivided over the whole surface, as if no touch but that of time had been there, and as if even he had traced the vestiges of his dominion with a sure indeed, but with a delicate and reverential finger. The lineaments have all the appearance of having been beautfully shaped; but the want of his teeth has thrown them out of their natural relation to each other. The eyes alone have bid defiance to the approach of the adversary. Beneath bleached and hoary brows, and surrounded with innumerable wrinkles, they are still tenderly, as brightly blue, as full of all the various eloquence and fire of passion, as they could have been in the most vivacious of his days, when they were lighted up with that purest and loftiest of all earthly flames,—the first triumph of conscious and conceiving genius.

By and bye Mr. M——withdrew into his closet; and, having there thrown off his slippers and exchanged his cap for a brown wig, he conducted me to the drawing-room. His family were already assembled ready to receive us: his wife, just as I should have wished to picture her, a graceful old lady, with much of the remains of beauty, clothed in an open gown of black silk, with deep flounces, and having a high cap, with the lace meeting below the chin; his eldest son, a man rather above my own standing, who is said to inherit much of the genius of his father, (although he has chosen to devote it to very different purposes—being very eminent among the advocates of the present time;) and some younger children. The only visitor besides myself was an old friend, and indeed contemporary, of M——, a Mr. R——, who was in his time at the head of the profession of the law in Scotland, but who has now lived for many years in retirement. I have never seen a finer specimen, both in appearance and manners, of the true gentleman of the last age. In his youth he must have been a perfect model of manly beauty; and indeed, no painter could select a more exquisite subject for his art even now. His hair combed back from his forehead, and highly powdered, his long queue, his lace ruffles, his suit of snuff-colored cloth, cut in the old liberal way, with long flaps to his waistcoat, his high-heeld shoes and rich steel buckles—everything was perfectly in unison with the fashion of his age. The stately and measured decorum of his politeness, was such as could not well be displayed by any man dressed in our free-and-easy style; but in him it did not produce the least effect of stiffness or coldness. It was a delightful thing to see these two old men, who had rendered themselves so eminent in two so different walks of exertion, meeting together, in the quiet evening of their days, to enjoy in the company of each other every luxury which intellectual communication can afford, heightened by the yet richer luxury of talking over the feelings of times to which they almost alone are not strangers.

DR. BREWSTER AND PROFESSOR JAMESON.

I spent an afternoon very pleasantly the other day at Dr. B——'s, the same who his so celebrated for his discoveries concerning light, his many inventions of optical instruments, and his masterly conduct of that best of all works of the kind, the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Dr. B——is still a young man, although one would scarcely suppose this to be the case, who, never having seen himself, should form his guess from considering what he has done. He cannot, I should think, be above forty, if so much. Like most of the scientific men in Edinburgh, the doctor is quite a man of the world in his manners; his countenance is a very mild and agreeable one, and in his eyes, in particular, there is a wonderful union of penetration and tenderness of expression. From his conversation, one would scarcely suspect that he had gone so deep into the hidden parts of science; for he displays a vast deal of information concerning the lighter kinds of literature, although, indeed, he does all this with a bashful sort of manner, which probably belongs to him as a man of abstract science.

There were several very pleasant men of the party, and the conversation, both during dinner and afterwards, was extremely lively and agreeable, as well as instructive; but, from the time we sat down, there was one face which attracted my attention in a way that I was quite at a loss to account for.

In the course of a few minutes I heard him addressed by the name of J——, and immediately conjectured that he might probably be the well-known Professor of Natural History, whose System of Mineralogy you have often seen on my table. This turned out to be the case; and, after a second bottle had somewhat diminished our ceremony, I had a pleasure in recalling to him the story of the murderous Jew, and so of commencing (for it could scarcely be called renewing) an acquaintance with one from whose works I had received so much information and advantage. After the doctor's company dispersed themselves, I walked along Prince's Street with Professor J——; and he invited me to call on him next day, and see his museum,—an invitation which you, who know my propensities, will not suspect me of declining. He also offered to shew me the collection of mineralogy belonging to the University, of which I had heard a great deal. I went yesterday, and it is undoubtedly a very superb collection. It is of great value, and admirably arranged; and the external characters of minerals, particularly those derived from colours, are finely illustrated by an extensive series of the most valuable specimens, arranged according to the system made use of by Werner.

Professor J—— is chiefly known to the world as a mineralogist, and in this character he certainly stands entirely without a rival in his own country; and when we consider that his system of mineralogy has been adopted by a celebrated Frenchman, as the text-book to his own lectures in Paris, we may fairly conclude from the preference shown by so competent a judge, that the knowledge and ability displayed in that work, render it at least equal to the most approved publications of the continental authors. But it is not his intimate acquaintance with mineralogy alone, which renders Mr. J—— so capable of doing honour to the chair which he holds. He is also greatly versed in zoology; and, what is of great importance in these times, seems much inclined to indulge in those more general and philosophic views of that science, which the study of nomenclature and classification has well nigh banished from the remembrance of most of his brethren in the south.

The professor delivers his lectures both during the winter and summer season; and he divides his course into five great branches; Meteorology——Hydrography——Mineralogy——a Sketch of the Philosophy of Botany, sufficient to enable his pupils to understand the relations which subsist between that science and a complete history of the inorganic parts of the globe—and lastly, Zoology.

MRS. GRANT.

I was at another party of somewhat the same kind last night, where, however, I had the satisfaction of seeing several more characters of some note, and therefore I repented not my going. Among others, I was introduced to Mrs. G——, of L——n, the author of the Letters from the Mountains, and other well-known works. Mrs. G—— is really a woman of great talents and acquirements, and might, without offence to any one, talk upon any subject she pleases. But, I assure you, any person that hopes to meet with a Blue-stocking, in the common sense of the term, in this lady, will feel sadly disappointed. She is as plain, modest, and unassuming, as she could have been, had she never stepped from the village whose name she has rendered so celebrated. Instead of entering on any long common-place discussions, either about politics, or political economy, or any other of the hackneyed subjects of tea-table talk in Edinburgh, Mrs. G—— had the good sense to perceive, that a stranger, such as I was, came not to hear disquisitions, but to gather useful information; and she therefore directed her conversation entirely to the subject which she herself best understands; which, in all probability, she understands better than almost any one else, and which was precisely one of the subjects in regard to which I felt the greatest inclination to hear a sensible person speak, namely, the Highlands. She related, in a very simple but very graphic manner, a variety of little anecdotes and traits of characters, with my collections of which I shall always have a pleasure in connecting my recollections of herself. The sound and rational enjoyment I derived from my conversation with this excellent person, would indeed atone for much more than all the Blue-stocking sisterhood have ever been able to inflict upon my patience.

(To be continued.)

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on 28 June, 2017

TWENTY SECOND.

Calcutta Lottery.

EIGHT DAY'S DRAWING.

Friday, February 4, 1820.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1223, 1570, 2515, 2788, 3470, 3987. 4366, 4657, and 5406, Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.

Nos. 265, 1252, 2064, 2856, 2962, 4068, 4362, and 4612, Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 499, 525, 604, 811, 1235, 1293, 1632, 1925, 1939, 2487, 2498, 2771, 3165, 3358, 3617, 3812, 4479, 4885, 5010, 5022, 5365, 5925, and 5945, Prizes of 25 [illegible] each.

BLANKS.

20	31	42	60	57	65	75	82
96	107	112	182	191	201	208	222
229	236	239	240	244	253	274	320
331	339	341	346	349	360	373	387
393	395	410	415	418	422	432	447
479	492	499	508	513	514	516	517
527	552	563	588	602	605	613	615
625	629	641	659	667	669	675	689
701	706	714	718	737	738	750	758
776	789	801	813	837	858	865	878
890	903	916	928	930	933	941	952
956	972	974	979	994	995		
1002	1029	1036	1037	1041	1043	1058	1061
1063	1066	1078	1110	1118	1152	1182	1194
1229	1240	1246	1251	1253	1261	1279	1291
1292	1314	1325	1340	1344	1352	1360	1366
1385	1433	1440	1461	1467	1472	1483	1499
1522	1538	1542	1550	1551	1576	1582	1598
1618	1626	1638	1639	1674	1678	1692	1735
1739	1793	1838	1854	1856	1862	1875	1879
1885	1898	1899	1907	1928	1954	1961	1978
2002	2004	2013	2014	2063	2071	2079	2088
2140	2168	2176	2201	2206	2214	2220	2221
2225	2258	2275	2277	2280	2305	2326	2337
2342	2353	2368	2372	2376	2395	2407	2441
2449	2452	2456	2457	2460	2488	2492	2508
2513	2516	2519	2533	2539	2558	2587	2607
2614	2623	2635	2638	2657	2666	2671	2693
2694	2706	2712	2751	2752	2769	2800	2811
2819	2824	2827	2833	2840	2851	2859	2880
2921	2925	2936	2945	2976	2977	2983	2990
3000	3007	3024	3040	3048	3087	3105	3114
3127	3141	3179	3180	3181	3187	3222	3252
3279	3282	3287	3308	3335	3366	3368	3370
3390	3391	3406	3409	3413	3134	3136	3474
3479	3195	3519	3529	3537	3543	3572	3592
3594	3604	3635	3640	3643	3644	3658	3660
3683	3722	3726	3728	3729	3746	3752	3765
3773	3801	3814	3830	3835	3866	3872	3878
3902	3903	3914	3923	3946	3954	3958	3962
3971	3992	3995					
4038	4042	4057	4074	4083	4115	4140	4144
4174	4178	4179	4204	4222	4244	4264	4271
4272	4277	4278	4298	4311	4315	4332	4333
4337	4350	4352	4354	4411	4413	4416	4425
4452	4457	4486	4495	4498	4512	4543	4558
4572	4581	4623	4625	4631	4651	4655	4659
4666	4667	4701	4713	4718	4719	4783	4784
4806	4821	4823	4831	4905	4934	4947	4957
4958							
5031	5036	5058	5066	5067	5072	5086	5137
5152	5156	5178	5202	5229	5232	5237	5283
5316	5320	5327	5344	5358	5375	5380	5384
5398	5399	5413	5420	5425	5461	5479	5490
5493	5497	5501	5550	5555	5567	5573	5587
5610	5614	5617	5618	5631	5635	5638	5641
5681	5685	3686	5692	5698	5703	5704	5705
5733	5748	5773	5804	5829	5864	5870	5878
5895	5903	5909	5919	5934	5942	5943	5974
5998							

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Saturday, February 5, 1820.

PRIZES.

No. 538, a Prize of Sicca Rupees 20,000.

No. 4649, a Prize of Sa. Rs. 10,000.

No. 3985, a Prize of Sa. Rs. 5,000.

Nos. 782, 860, 874, 1145, 1554, 2120, and 4516, Prizes of 1000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 143, 169, 528, 889, 2049, 2887, 2972, 3432, 5676, 5730, and 5752, Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos 333, 1181, 1300, 1384, 1420, 1687, 2114, 2469, 2810, 3705, 4188, 4935, 5418, 5860, and 5979 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rupees each

BLANKS.

6	54	81	86	89	102	109	125
162	164	165	168	190	195	197	203
204	212	228	250	257	262	301	304
316	321	325	327	337	340	385	439
443	451	462	469	473	488	496	532
543	551	565	571	597	599	610	624
631	632	654	665	677	683	691	694
699	700	746	756	769	775	778	808
821	824	828	840	842	846	854	862
871	885	909	911	914	917	939	942
945	958	986					
1003	1009	1051	1074	1079	1107	1109	1112
1122	1159	1160	1167	1169	1242	1273	1275
1307	1313	1317	1321	1327	1328	1330	1333
1338	1375	1405	1429	1457	1492	1521	1540
1558	1563	1572	1585	1590	1606	1607	1652
1653	1668	1673	1683	1721	1725	1746	1770
1775	1778	1779	1784	1792	1807	1826	1839
1845	1863	1871	1873	1883	1895	1912	1973
1979	1987	1996					
2003	2025	2030	2033	2045	2053	2073	2099
2101	2149	2155	2164	2211	2226	2245	2281
2297	2300	2330	2334	2355	2401	2406	2409
2429	2462	2481	2482	2483	2527	2543	2551
2555	2575	2582	2584	2593	2601	2602	2616
2637	2640	2650	2651	2652	2658	2661	2670
2675	2679	2690	2698	2722	2730	2742	2790
2843	2844	2848	2857	2862	2876	2884	2889
2964	2979	2986	2987	2992	2998	2999	
3004	3011	3016	3065	3076	3078	3080	3082
3085	3093	3159	3163	3206	3235	3246	3257
3266	3270	3271	3284	3292	3293	3294	3300
3307	3343	3354	3355	3365	3381	3400	3401
3421	3427	3433	3438	3445	3459	8480	3481
3483	3493	3500	3514	3551	3560	3561	3577
3587	3595	3603	3606	3607	3613	3615	3636
3653	3668	3669	3670	3702	3718	3741	3771
3781	3789	3794	3813	3848	3858	3869	3877
3894	3918	3927	3938	3939	3948	3949	3952
3957	3969						
4003	4007	4015	4029	4048	4052	4091	4092
4102	4105	4116	4118	4125	4127	4139	4145
4159	4193	4210	4225	4232	4242	4251	4255
4258	4259	4275	4276	4279	4304	4305	4310
4318	4326	4327	4356	4402	4412	4418	4427
4414	4416	4449	4483	4485	4535	4544	4574
4585	4587	4593	4609	4613	4616	4641	4647
4648	4660	4702	4707	4715	4731	4760	4762
4775	4776	4785	4800	4802	4817	4835	4883
4884	4893	4911	4923	4929	4970	4981	4986
5001	5004	5007	5015	5018	5023	5032	5041
5043	5055	5080	5083	5089	5097	5109	5131
5132	5142	5166	5182	5185	5199	5200	5240
5242	5244	5251	5252	5254	5263	5276	5290
5301	5315	5338	5341	5347	5378	5411	5432
5436	5443	5488	5498	5508	5509	5510	5512
5521	5523	5529	5536	5541	5565	5570	5572
5583	5598	5602	5686	5712	5725	5731	5732
5739	5746	5801	5807	5818	5827	5837	5838
5862	5890	5894	5901	5930	5931	5981	5989

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Tuesday, February 8, 1820.

PRIZES.

Nos. 4408, Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees

Nos. 1836 and 3224, Prizes of 10,000 Rs. each

Nos. 388, 1014, 4233, 4872, and 5584, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 2009, 2854, 3745 5014, and 5400, Prizes of 500 Rupees each

Nos. 142, 708, 8588, 1717, 1896, 2249, 2525, 3021, 3060, 3217, 3321, 3629, 3842 3933, 3991, 4162, 4211, 4626, and 5356, Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

BLANKS.

25	32	60	62	67	87	95	103
108	159	172	187	188	221	238	248
267	300	309	311	319	350	355	382
399	403	405	406	429	444	458	459
461	464	465	475	502	520	531	646
549	559	590	612	630	671	678	679
697	707	710	722	732	748	758	762
764	786	802	812	815	847	852	872
876	884	901	915	943	944	959	963
1012	1013	1020	1021	1035	1045	1046	1068
1075	1092	1093	1097	1126	1132	1142	1166
1174	1177	1185	1198	1201	1206	1224	1230
1238	1258	1267	1289	1290	1305	1348	1362
1369	1376	1386	1396	1408	1413	1417	1421
1481	1487	1490	1497	1498	1500	1507	1516
1517	1520	1531	1541	1547	1566	1604	1605
1612	1615	1623	1627	1630	1633	1644	1650
1655	1665	1693	1715	1720	1722	1729	1738
1743	1745	1757	1759	1761	1762	1799	1820
1821	1829	1841	1842	1852	1881	1891	1903
1918	1929	1938	1955	1969	1986	1988	
2019	2034	2054	2062	2068	2074	2075	2106
2123	2127	2130	2135	2157	2161	2174	2185
2191	2199	2203	2207	2213	2222	2236	2243
2251	2262	2267	2289	2298	2317	2319	2321
2322	2324	2343	2362	2385	2387	2403	2417
2422	2423	2442	2472	2479	2510	2521	2526
2528	2532	2536	2546	2560	2565	2572	2581
2591	2631	2636	2637	2641	2646	2668	2681
2687	2725	2737	2738	2750	2764	2768	2773
2775	2796	2803	2814	2835	2845	2850	2866
2879	2895	2963	2973	2975	2984	2991	2994
2996							
3006	3028	3039	3050	3062	3073	3089	3115
3147	3148	3168	3182	3238	3267	3272	3274
3277	3291	8380	3386	3416	3446	3520	3521
3525	3528	3538	3539	3542	3549	3558	3568
3570	3582	3602	3605	3614	3621	3623	3657
3661	3691	3732	3744	3756	3764	3784	3786
3793	3839	3851	3875	3904	3907	3915	3916
3921	3937	3955	3973	3974	3981	3983	3994
4001	4006	4027	4049	4079	4110	4122	4126
4135	4138	4151	4155	4186	4203	4207	4217
4243	4262	4282	4295	4314	4319	4329	4351
4370	4378	4395	4399	4423	4443	4454	4465
4467	4468	4487	4517	4520	4522	4533	4534
4541	4547	4562	4566	4583	4600	4639	4642
4646	4675	4694	4740	4744	4749	4870	4818
4819	4830	4838	4848	4846	4871	4873	4876
4901	4904	4906	4924	4927	4936	4951	4992
4996							
5002	5021	5039	5048	5065	5073	5092	5102
5123	5126	5139	5155	5165	5211	5217	5219
5224	5225	5248	5257	5269	5297	5302	5312
5313	5315	5350	5353	5355	5374	5376	5382
5424	5428	5435	5438	5442	5452	5460	5473
5495	5516	5539	5574	5589	5606	5621	5626
5629	5650	5651	5661	5664	5753	5762	5767
5780	5795	5814	5815	5823	5833	5874	5893
5898	5929	5932	5935	5941	5946	5961	5964
5966	5973	5902					

Erratum in the Printed List of the Eighth Day's Drawing. Amongst the Prizes of 250 Rupees each for No. 499 read 4991.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	2	50	
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Maley,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	58	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	62	0	00
Red,		70	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	21	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
Ceylon,		82	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	22	2	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Sinby	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	42	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	22	0	00
Patent,	" "			
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	220	0	00
Bowringhur,	or 7 Cwt.	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	old	215	0	00
Limree Wadwan,	nominal,	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Kutch,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	60	0	00
2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
3d ditto,	"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS,	per Surat maund	33	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	55	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah			
Bonnggur, & C.	" "			
GUM, Arabic, garbled,	per Surat maund	1	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	1	0	00
Gumboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patta,	per 100	10	0	00
Ditto Bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	70	0	00
Ginauty,	per Ditto	60	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	60	0	00
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	10	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	95	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	64	0	00
English Square,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	42	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	per cwt			
4 a 10,	" "			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet,	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	18	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	1	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	8	3	00
Bussorah,	" "	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Coconnut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	1	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.	0	1	00
Black	" "	00	1	00
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	00
Red	" "	00	0	00
Blue,	" "	00	2	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	138	0	00
Bhatcole,		143	0	00
Eastern,	"	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	7	2	00
Mool,	per ditto	8	0	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	15	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	50	0	00
Bussorah,		35	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund			
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Naukeen,	per pucka seer	16	2	00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
1 sort				
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		11	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	" "	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal seal 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	4	2	00
Ditto 2 sort,		3	1	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	2	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	2	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	" "	80	0	00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy	none.		
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	19	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCAEL,				
Borax,				
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jamboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	23	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hunsin, White,		38	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	216	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	400	0	00
Gobbus,	per 100	475	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, dead weight 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight " 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 100 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras, par.

The quiet now so visible every where resembles more the months of September and October, than the heretofore bustling month of March.

Our last quotations therefore remain, as nothing is doing in the market.